MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

9 OCTOBER 1981

Egypt

Security Situation -- An 8 October Interior Ministry statement broadcast by Cairo radio said security forces' offices in the central Egyptian town of Asyut were attacked that morning by extremist religious elements. In a 9 October report, AFP cited an official source in Cairo as maintaining that the rebels had been overpowered by government forces that morning. Earlier, a high-ranking Cairo official told AFP that the attacks were an effort to take over Asyut by about 100 extremists belonging to the Islamic Brotherhood, the student wing of the Muslim Brotherhood. However, AFP later reported having received a telephone call from someone who claimed that the party responsible is the "Independent Egyptian Liberation Organization-Military Faction," which, according to AFP, was the first to claim responsibility for assassinating President Anwar as-Sadat. The latter group also claimed to have destroyed two power stations in the Cairo suburb of Shubra, but an AFP correspondent in Shubra noted no signs of a power outage. The group insisted that it had no links with exiled opposition leader Lt Gen Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhli, whose supporters have also claimed responsibility for killing As-Sadat. Commenting on the situation in Cairo generally, Monte Carlo radio's Cairo correspondent described it as normal.

Assassination Plotters -- Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, in a statement made after attending the funeral of Coptic Bishop Anba Samuel and reported by MENA, affirmed that the assassination of President as-Sadat was not part of any plot to overthrow the government, but rather an act by individuals having nothing to do with the armed forces. Of related interest was Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary Dr 'Usamah al-Baz's statement at a press conference reported by MENA that General ash-Shadhli had not been involved in the assassination. Addressing the question of how the assassins carried out their plan, AL-AKHBAR reported that investigations have shown that their officer-leader gave leave to the soldiers who were supposed to have participated in the parade, replacing them with three civilian conspirators he passed off as members of other units sent to participate in the parade.

Mubarak on Key Issues -- In an interview with CBS news commentator Walter Cronkite transmitted by MENA, Vice President Husni Mubarak reiterated his commitment to President as-Sadat's policies by saying: "I will follow the same procedure, the same line, and I'm going to carry on the same way," and adding that his term of office will be "a complete continuation" of the late president's work. He repeated this position when asked if there would be any change in Egypt's stand on American "bases" in Egypt. He then went on to say that if the U.S. Congress turns down the sale of AWACS aircraft to Saudi Arabia, there will be bad repercussions in view of the hitherto favorable treatment given the United States and the West in general by that country. In making his point, Mubarak stressed the good sense of providing the Saudis with a tool that would help to defend this source of oil for the West. On Egyptian-Israeli relations, Mubarak said he saw no reason to think they would be less fruitful than when As-Sadat was alive.

Envoy on Peace Process -- Egyptian Ambassador to the United States Dr Ashraf Ghurbal, speaking on the "Good Morning, America" television program, said Israel must work seriously for the implementation of full Palestinian autonomy, pointing out that there has been a recent slowdown by the Israelis and that this must end. Continuing his remarks, which were reported by MENA, Ghurbal stressed the need for mutual and simultaneous recognition by the Israelis and Palestinians.

Impediment to Israeli Canal Transit -- According to ITIM, Egyptian authorities have asked Israel to temporarily refrain from sailing vessels flying the Israeli flag through the Suez Canal, in view of the delicate situation in Egypt following As-Sadat's death and in the interest of preventing the occurrance of any incidents.

Possible Summit Participation -- AFP cited a Tunisian daily AL-AMAL report that indicated that Arab governments have approached provisional President Dr Sufi Hasan Abu Talib and Vice President Mubarak in an attempt to secure Egyptian participation in the Arab summit scheduled to begin on 25 November in Morocco. The paper noted that the Egyptian Government suggested postponing the summit for a short period of time.

Libyan Broadcasts on Egyptian Situation

Egyptian National Front Statements -- Libyan media continued their broadcasts of Egyptian National Front leader Lt Gen Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhli's statements to the Egyptian people, identifying the latest as statements four and five. Before broadcasting the fourth statement, Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland radio's announcer identified the station as "The Voice of Arab Egypt." In the statement, Ash-Shadhli called for a boycott of the 13 October Egyptian referendum on the sole presidential candidate Mubarak, saying that for the elections to be democratic there must be more than one candidate and that the front's main objective is not the fall of As-Sadat but the establishment of democracy. Ash-Shadhli's statement No five was broadcast by Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland at least twice and on one occasion it was observed to be introduced by the announcer as having been "picked up" from the Voice of Arab Egypt. It stressed that Mubarak has decided to follow the path taken by As-Sadat and, therefore, there is bound to be a clash between the people and "the new dictatorial leadership." He went on to warn foreign countries not to send delegations to As-Sadat's funeral, scheduled for 10 October, as the atmosphere of tension and confrontation in Egypt make it impossible to guarantee the safety of those attending.

Other Voice of Arab Egypt Activity -- At various times during Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland radio programming, the announcer identified the station as the Voice of Arab Egypt. During one period following such an announcement, the radio repeated an already broadcast statement by Ash-Shadhli in which he called on Egyptians to begin demonstrations on behalf of freedom and democracy. During another such period, the announcer called on Egyptian workers to rise up and "finish the job," later telling students as well as workers they are expected to cleanse the country of traitors. Subsequently, the announcer told listeners that many cities are in a state of war and that the government has lost control.

Libyan Reports, Comments -- Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland radio carried numerous unscheduled broadcasts on the situation in Egypt. One said the Egyptian "Free Officers" had reaffirmed in a communique distributed secretly in their country that they are ready to "finish what they began on 6 October." Another announcement exhorted the Egyptian people to seize the radio, while yet another asserted that the Egyptian popular revolution movement had seized Asyut and taken over parts of Cairo. A report stated that 9 October will be "the decisive day" in ending the As-Sadat regime.

Middle East Reaction to Assassination

While Aden radio reported that PDRY leader 'Ali Nasir Muhammad has described the killing of As-Sadat as the will of the Egyptian people, who sought revenge for his betraying the policies of former Egyptian President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir and cooperating with imperialism and Zionism, KUNA cited a "responsible" Kuwaiti source as opposing assassination and violence as the means to political ends, his opposition to As-Sadat's policies notwithstanding.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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VOP: ASSASSINATION NOT ISOLATED ACTION

JN081646 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1615 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] An urgent AFP dispatch from Cairo says that at dawn today armed groups attack several strategic positions in the city of Asyut, the capital of Upper Egypt.

An official Egyptian source said that a large number of armed elements managed to occupy the police center and that the security forces were not able to expel them from the building until this afternoon.

It has been learned from official Egyptian sources that fierce clashes erupted between the armed elements and the regime's forces and that many were killed or wounded. The clashes lasted until 1700.

Observers believe that the eruption of clashes at this time indicates that the assassination of As-Sadat was not an individual action, as the regime claims, but that it is within the framework of a wider move whose features have begun to emerge in Upper Egypt.

DFLP ISSUES STATEMENT ON AS-SADAT ASSASSINATION

JN081303 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP], has stated that As-Sadat's assassination is a big lesson for U.S. agents and defeatist regimes.

In a statement distributed by the DFLP's information bureau today, Mr Hawatimah added that the course followed by the steadfastness and confrontation front of continuing the struggle is the sole path of life and victory for all Arab states.

Referring to the statement by Husni Mubarak, vice president of the Egyptian regime and presidential nominee, to the effect that he and his partners in the regime will continue to follow the Camp David course, Mr Hawatimah said: The regime's orphans have not learned much from their master's assassination.

He added that the present reactionary Egyptian class system is steeped in capitulation and treason. He pointed out that As-Sadat's execution is the gateway to the culmination of the conflict and uprooting of the agent regime.

He further pointed out that the unity of the soldiers of the October war and the Egyptian people under the slogan of a unified national front is the way to liberate Egypt from the rule of As-Sadat's organs and complete the series begun by the valiant Egyptian soldiers on 6 October when they executed As-Sadat by firing squad.

Mr Hawatimah asserted that the Palestinian revolution and the Arab Steadfastness and Confrontation Front today stand alongside the Egyptian soldiers and people in order to make the agent regime in Egypt follow its master and to return revolutionary Egypt to the frontline with the Zionist enemy and U.S. imperialism over the remains of Camp David and the As-Sadat-Israeli capitulatory treaty.

ARAB LEADERS CONTACT EGYPT ON ATTENDING SUMMIT

NC081317 Paris AFP in English 1306 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Tunis, 8 Oct (AFP) -- Arab leaders have contacted Cairo in an attempt to secure Egyptian participation in the forthcoming Arab summit in Morocco on November 25, the Tunisian Daily AL-AMAL reported today quoting informed sources.

The paper said that "official Arab government parties have made contact with Acting Egyptian President Sufi Abu Talib and Vice President Husni Mubarak through African countries with good relations with the Egyptian regime."

The paper said that the Egyptians had replied with a suggestion that the summit be postponed for a short time.

The contacts, if confirmed, followed immediately on the death of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat.

Arab League Secretary-General Chedli Klibi expressed the wish after the assassination of President as-Sadat that Egypt once more take up its "considerable and effective national role" in the Arab community.

Egypt was barred from the ArabLeague after signing the peace treaty with Israel in 1979.

PLO'S QADDUMI MAKES OFFICIAL VISIT TO CUBA

Havana on Meetings

FL051907 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Official Cuban-PLO talks presided over by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca and Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Bureau, began today in this capital. Discussed at the meeting were bilateral aspects of the international situation and the Nonaligned Movement -- in which the PLO plays a prominent role. The meeting was also attended by Jose R. Viera, vice minister of foreign relations; Jacinto Vasquez, Cuban ambassador to Lebanon; directors of the Ministry of Foreign Relations; and by (Khasan Drasman) and (Isan Kamal Salim), PLO representatives before the United Nations and the GDR Government, respectively.

VOP on Visit

JN081543 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1505 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi] head of the PLO Political Department, has met in Havana with Cuban minister of foreign relations.

They exchanged views on recent political developments, particularly in the Middle East.

Abu al-Lutf also met with Comrade Jesus Montane, chief of the General Department of Foreign Relations of the Cuban Communist Party's Central Committee. They discussed Palestinian-Cuban relations and underlined the importance of uniting all the efforts of the revolutionary powers to face the continued and mounting aggression of imperialism against the liberation powers in the world.

The Cuban foreign minister gave a dinner banquet in honor of Brother Abu al-Lutf and his delegation. The banquet was attended by a large number of Cuban officials and heads of the diplomatic missions accredited to Cuba.

KUWAIT

NEWSPAPER COMMENT ON AS-SADAT'S DEATH

LD071318 Kuwait KUNA in English 1142 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Press review]

[Text] Kuwait, 7 Oct (KUNA) -- 'AL-QABAS' on As-Sadat's assassination:

"Anwar as-Sadat, Israel's last prophet, was killed yesterday, and with his death the biblical prophecy proved to be fake and the Israeli prophet in Egypt proved to be an impostor."

"In the past two years As-Sadat became egoistic and psychologically ill. He used to undermine the others in an aggressive way and this affected his behaviour as a president." "The last measures he took against his political opponents showed the peak of As-Sadat's illness, and his underestimation of his isolation in the Arab and Islamic worlds was the beginning of that psychological illness."

"As-Sadat's behaviour in the past two years became a burden on his allies. The recent American-Israeli strategic alliance was the practical termination of As-Sadat's role which began with his visit to Israel in 1977. As-Sadat died twice within one month, first politically when he was excluded from the strategic alliance with the U.S. and Israel and second physically yesterday."

"Theoretically, the U.S. reaps many benefits from As-Sadat's death. First it gets rid of a psychologically sick president who can not be relied upon in its strategic policy. Second, the U.S. was afraid of the repetition of its experience with the late shah of Iran, which would mean the loss of Egypt. The U.S. hopes that by the death of As-Sadat all the Arab hatred against her would be over."

"Israel can also draw some advantages from As-Sadat's death similar to those of the U.S. The Arab opponents also can benefit from As-Sadat's death who was the symbol of the greatest Jewish penetration of the Arab world. And lastly the Egyptian forces have also received a strong push with the fall of As-Sadat."

'AR-RA'Y AL-'AAM on the same subject:

"Anwar Sadat has fallen dead with the bullets of those free soldiers who swept the shame that he had inflicted on Egypt." "As-Sadat, who thought himself a pharaoh who can change history with a gesture from his finger and who deviated from Arab concensus and led his country to disaster and destruction, had never understood the march of history and that those who confront their people are always crushed by the people."

"The fall of As-Sadat coincided with the anniversary of the October war, which the Arab world wanted to be a war of liberation and which he changed into a war of political maneuvers. And according to the Islamic Hegira calendar, the day of his death coincided with the fourth anniversary of his visit to Israel." "Those coincidences are lessons for those who come after him to learn that neither the U.S. nor Israel nor Camp David can protect a man from the people's anger."

"As-Sadat was not killed by the men who shot him yesterday but rather by his diversion and deviation from his Arab nation."

Kuwait TIMES on the same subject:

"The assassination of Egypt's President Anwar as-Sadat is a manifestation of the barren politics of violence which must be condemned. Unfortunately, the late president had been centre-piece of major controversies, each of which serious enough to expose him to such a risk. His latest crackdown on all opposition in the country and his bitter confrontation with Libya's Colonel al-Qadhdhafi had combined dangerously with his go-it-alone posture in the Arab world in relation to Israel."

"The involvement of army men in carrying out the assassination is significant, for army has practically been the power-base of any government in Egypt for well over two decades."

"With regard to the Palestine problem, the core of the Middle East issue, the exit of As-Sadat from the scene is fraught with far-reaching possibilities. However, much will depend on the thinking of the power group that now rises to the helm of the affairs. If the assassination was the work of an isolated band or a group too small to play an effective role to reverse the existing policies, no radical change can be expected. Moreover, the United States will, of course, leave no stone unturned to prevent the emergence of any power that will scuttle Camp David. The situation, in fact, is yet to crystallise."

ARAB TIMES on the same subject:

"The assassination of President Anwar as-Sadat of Egypt adds another bloody chapter to the history of the Middle East. One wishes it were the last, for this region has had more than its share of violence and bloodshed."

As-Sadat was a controversial person and during the last few years, criticised and isolated by the very Arab nation which he sought to lead, as had his predecessor. There might be disagreement with what he did, but there is no denying that As-Sadat did what he thought was good for his people."

"The biggest of Arab countries is now on the brink of a period of turmoil. It is not clear now who is going to emerge as the real strong man and as to what his policies are going to be. There are those who think that no matter who appeared he will steer Egypt back into the Arab camp and break from the Camp David treaty. "It is too early to say. It is possible that As-Sadat himself was disillusioned with the Camp David during the last few months of his life. Who knows, he himself might have steered Egypt back into the Arab camp."

"One hopes and prays that Egypt be spared the agony of a power vacuum and civil war. It is a vast country with economic problems holding it by the throat. Governing Egypt and making it a stable, prosperous nation is a complex problem by itself, without the added and crushing burden of the Middle East as a whole. Let us not forget that Egypt has had to bear the brunt of the wars with Israel. Let it be spared further suffering."

SAUDI ARABIA

RIYADH RADIO REPORTS ON AS-SADAT ASSASSINATION

LD082300 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2230 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Radio Cairo reported this evening that the military prosecution is currently preparing a report on the progress of the investigations of the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat last Tuesday. The radio said the report would be published soon.

RIYADH: REAGAN INVITES EGYPT'S MUBARAK TO VISIT

LD090904 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] The American President, Ronald Reagan, has extended an official invitation to Husni Mubarak, the candidate to the Egyptian presidency, to visit the United States early next year.

Meanwhile, an American delegation, which includes three former American presidents, is getting ready to go to Egypt to attend the funeral of the late Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat.

President Reagan addressed this invitation through Ashraf Ghurbal, the Egyptian ambassador in Washington.

DEFENSE MINISTER INTERVIEW ON MAJOR ISSUES 2 OCT

JN022024 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1725 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Interview by Monte Carlo Radio news director Antoine Nawfal with Saudi Defense and Aviation Minister Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud -- recorded; place and date not given]

[Text] [Question] With your permission, your highness, let us begin by evaluating France's stand toward the Kingdom and the Kingdom's stand toward France in the wake of French President Francois Mitterrand's visit to the Kingdom.

[Answer] The Kingdom's relations with France are characterized by solid friendship and cooperation in all fields. The truth is that France has always had a distinctive and important role, particularly in the Middle East issue. President Mitterrand broadened this role at the press conference he held before his visit to the Kingdom when he invited the two superpowers to a summit conference in Paris. Through this call, he sought to formulate the basic guidelines for France's role in his era. In addition to this stand, President Mitterrand adopted a positive step in line with this role when he invited His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to visit France and when he studiedly met twice with His Highness Crown Prince Fahd in recent days.

This personal initiative has had a special significance in which President Mitterrand has expressed his good intentions on everything connected with the development of his country's policy toward the Kingdom and on the promotion of cooperation with the Arab world. More than that, his first visit outside Europe was to an Arab country. This step is significant too because it initiates an era of constructive cooperation that His Highness Crown Prince Fahd had sensed during his last meeting with his excellency in Paris. These meetings jointly expressed the desire to consolidate relations and bring stands closer. His statements on His Highness Prince Fahd's initiative, the meeting between his minister of external relations, Claude Cheysson, Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat and the statements made by Michel Jobert, minister of state for foreign trade, on the Palestinian people's legitimate rights and their right to establish an independent state. All these are distinctive indications that gave France its vanguard role on the Middle East issue. We may say that the two countries' viewpoints on the core of this issue do not differ much.

[Question] Relations between the Kingdom and France have reached an advanced stage, making it difficult to enumerate the fields in which cooperation is taking place. What status do armaments enjoy in these relations?

[Answer] Cooperation between France and the Kingdom in the sphere of armaments is clear and has been developing since 1968. The deals which were concluded were those on MX-30 and MX-40 tanks at the approximate cost of Fr 4 billion and the naval (As-Sawari) project, whose cost has reached approximately Fr 14 billion.

The good military relations between the two countries covered training programs which graduated qualified Saudi young men. The training of Saudi young men in Saudi Arabia by French experts is an advanced step in this field which will enable these young men to assume their responsibilities in the training programs for their fellow citizens.

[Question] Do you consider Prince Fahd's initiative independent, or is it a result of what the Arabs are asking for; and what is the extent of coordination with the Arab countries and the PLO?

[Answer] The outside world always criticizes the Arabs as being the people with the most negative character, knowing what they do not want but not knowing what they do want. That's how they describe them. This negative aspect has been disgustingly exploited by Israel and by major powers that turned our just cause into a vicious circle for over 25 years. That's why it was necessary to emerge from this state of stagnation with a positive step that would dispel this accusation and help our brother Palestinians achieve their rights and the objectives for which they have struggled. It also will help us mobilize international opinion to force Israel to withdraw from Arab territories occupied in 1967 and from Jerusalem. Describing Prince Fahd's initiative, President Mitterrand had said that the Arabs had for so long not achieved anything positive or practical. Others defined initiatives and formulated them in such a way that served their interests. That's why we felt the need for a new initiative to emerge from the state of stagnation.

Upon the instructions of His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and his rightly guided government, His Highness Prince Fahd undertook this initiative which is the outcome of resolutions taken at various Arab and Islamic summit conferences. A review of [words indistinct] shows that it comprises the Arab states' demands. Therefore, the Kingdom saw no need for what is described as coordination, since current action inside this framework does not require consultations and since the demands for ending Israeli occupation and granting the Palestinians a national homeland were the last of the eight stipulations contained in Prince Fahd's initiative. There is no need for coordination because these are basic and essential principles. The Arabs adopted these principles and bases at all their conferences. They have become a common denominator to all points of agreement.

[Question] Many subjects will be raised at the coming Arab summit conference. Some people might raise the issue of the initiative either in support or in rejection. Some might also raise the issue of the U.S.-Israeli strategic treaty and the issue of Arab cooperation with the United States, which some believe should be balanced by cooperation with the Soviet Union. What are the results of preliminary contacts with the Arab brethren? How do you see the Kingdom's role at this difficult stage? What do you think of the military alliances encouraged by the two superpowers in the region?

[Answer] The policy formulated by His Late Majesty King 'Abd al-'Aziz, the leader of this nation and its resurgence, was founded on the principle of accord, prevention of disputes, [words indistinct] and the solution of problems through dialogue and understanding, particularly among the Arab brothers. In other words, what is taken by force cannot be restored except by the strength of faith, understanding and common objectives in the interest of the Arab and Islamic nation.

In our opinion, any differences, no matter how big, [words indistinct] contained if possible, not only from a pan-Arab and Islamic position but also from the sense of responsibility that there is a common enemy whose policy is based on inciting differences among us and preventing unity of ranks. This policy was formulated by Ben-Gurion. He said in his memoirs that the best way to crush the Arabs is by fomenting, encouraging and expanding their differences. Anyone who reviews the Kingdom's record over the past 30 years can see the role we have played. With all modesty, I can say that we can perform this role because we do not have expansionist designs and do not indulge in outbidding. We believe in the policy of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of others. These principles have (?helped) us a great deal to overcome, with God's grace, difficulties put in our way. We have often been criticized for this role because there are those who do not like to see good done. However, all this [words indistinct] because the Kingdom has to shoulder its responsibility and carry out its mission of good, solidarity and brotherhood.

With God's assistance, we have worked within this framework on various occasions: the issue of the Sahara, the Lebanese problem, the Iraqi-Syrian dispute and the Jordanian-Syrian dispute.

our record abounds with our efforts, which we consider a duty dictated by our religion and inspired by our pan-Arab sentiments. We all belong to this Arab family.

As to the second part of the question on alliances encouraged by the two superpowers in the Middle East, His Highness Prince Fahd's statement in this regard was clear. He criticized these alliances no matter what their [words indistinct] or their objectives because they seek to divide the Arab world and embroil it in axes, thus making it lose its intrinsic power, independence and decisionmaking ability, becoming a tool in the hands of the big powers and [words indistinct] their interests. This is one of the main reasons which encouraged the Gulf states to express cohesion within the framework of the Cooperation Council. In the wake of the occupation of Afghanistan, the purpose of this step aimed at keeping away all forms of intervention and the big powers from this region and filling the vacuum with intrinsic powers within the framework of fraternal cohesion.

[Question] Irrespective of whether the AWACS deal succeeds or not, the common belief is that U.S.-Israeli relations will be tested for the first time. What is the AWACS affair? What is the Kingdom's opinion on the various stands and information campaigns regarding this affair?

[Answer] Reports published in the U.S. press or in some European newspapers on the AWACS deal have astonished me extremely by their magnitude, a magnitude that, in my opinion, exceeds that given to major Arab crises, the last of which is the crisis of fraternal Lebanon. However, it is certain we will reply after the issuance of the decision. Since the decision has not been taken yet and the give-and-take among U.S. officials has not ended, not to mention feverish campaigns, talks about such an issue would be premature. We shall wait for the decision whether it is negative or positive. The matter will be dealt with at the appropriate time. We hope that the U.S. officials' viewpoints will come closer to serving the interests and sovereignty of the Kingdom. Anything else will not be accepted by Saudi Arabia.

[Question] Lebanon was one of the major issues listed on the agenda of the French-Saudi summit among King Khalid, President Mitterrand and Crown Prince Fahd. Recently, the Kingdom had carried out noticeable activity within the Arab followup committee, and this activity was considered an extension of your previous stands going back to the Riyadh conference and consisting of safeguarding Lebanese and Palestinian sovereignty. To what extent can your efforts succeed in containing the security deterioration and in strengthening the legitimate authorities?

[Answer] As you very well know, the Lebanese issue has pained us considerably because this country does not deserve to be destroyed. Lebanon is well known as the country of coexistence and a gathering place for the Arabs [words indistinct]. To safeguard Lebanon's stability and restore it to the way it was, the Kingdom has done the impossible. It adopted lenient stands toward the other Arab parties at the Riyadh conference in which fighting among brothers was ended. The Kingdom continues to exert efforts to contain the crisis by the Arabs to enable Lebanon to overcome this tribulation and emerge from it as quickly as possible. When President Arkis attended the Islamic conference in at-Ta'if, all the members who attended the conference were pained over Lebanon and tried to exert their good offices to save it from the tribulations which had befallen it. The Kingdom continues to participate seriously to make available all opportunities to establish a suitable atmosphere for dealing with this situation along with all other parties. We believe that the continued activity of the Arab followup committee will facilitate the settlement of the problem and the tragedy it has caused to the Arabs in general. There are many factors which make me optimistic because I sense that the large majority of the Lebanese have given up hope. [Words indistinct] The Lebanese have preserved their activities outside Lebanon despite their country's tribulations. They are capable of restoring security, stability and prosperity to their country. They are also capable of restoring, by themselves, sovereignty to their country, reviving its constitutional institutions and reconstructing it.

Thank you your highness.

PAPER WELCOMES REAGAN'S PRESS COMMENTS

GF061351 Riyadh AL-JAZIRAH in Arabic 4 Oct 81 p 3

[Editorial: "Reagan's Initiative Deserves Praise and Appreciation"]

[Text] President Ronald Reagan, in his fourth press conference since assuming the responsibilities of president of the United States -- and he may be the first of the last several presidents to have done so -- announced that the United States does not allow anybody to dictate its foreign policy.

This statement, as unanimously agreed by political observers, was aimed, even if indirectly, at Israel. Israel has always been a favorite U.S. policy in the Middle East, so much so that U.S. policy in the Arab-Israel dispute has been unbalanced. In other words, the United States has always been biased toward Israel. This fact has encouraged the leaders of Israel into exceeding all acceptable diplomatic means in their dealings with the United States. Israel's leaders seemed to assume they could run the White House or at least draw up its policy on the Middle East.

In the same spirit that we at times heatedly criticized Washington's Middle East policy and its clear bias toward Israel and against legitimate Arab damends and Palestinian rights, we see President Reagan's announcement, made in the heat of the battle against those who oppose the AWACS deal in Congress, as a new, courageous and clear position that deserves appreciation. It should encourage members of his administration to follow suit in their dealings with events in the Middle East in general and developments in the Arab-Israeli dispute in a balanced way that not only guarantees the principle of justice but also to a large extent the strong and vital U.S. interests in the Middle East.

In light of continuing developments in the Arab-Israeli dispute, it is not appropriate for a superpower like the United States to remain biased in this dispute in favor of one party, Israel, as it always has been. In its search for a foothold in the Middle East, the Soviet Union has never benefited more than it has from the Arab opposition to U.S. exploited blatant Arab animosity toward U.S. policy in the dispute with Israel and played this card very cleverly, gaining a lot. We hasten to say that it could gain more, particularly as it has faithful friends who are hostile to the United States and its vital interests in the area. This will happen if Washington does not correct the situation that resulted from its bias toward Israel, a situation that brought the United States losses and problems not only in this region but also in other areas where the two superpowers are in conflict and are vying for interests.

The chairman of the defense and security committee [as published] in the U.S. Congress stressed his support for President Reagan's statement by saying: The statement that the United States has only one friend in the Middle East -- that is, Israel -- is a disaster for the United States and its interests in this important strategic area.

Undoubtedly, all that U.S. policy and interests as well as U.S.-Arab relations suffer from is due to U.S. reliance on one friend in the area, Israel. This resulted in unlimited and incomprehensible bias in favor of Israel, a bias that is not acceptable to anyone in the world, a bias that is contrary to the principles of justice that constitute the moral and legal bases for dealing with complex crises in international relations.

We welcome President Reagan's initiative and his firm assertion that nobody in the world, including Israel, can dictate U.S. foreign policy, and that as a president of this superpower, he knows how to preserve its security and interests in the world.

We also see in this a strong indication of his genuine intention to complete the AWACS deal. We hope that at the end of this battle he will achieve a victory that suits him as president of the superpower who is chosen by the majority of his people and knows exactly how to preserve the security and interests of his nation and country.

PDRY

MUHAMMAD MESSAGE SAYS AS-SADAT BETRAYED AN-NASIR

EA081554 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad [al-Hasani], secretary general of the central committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and of the Council of Ministers, has stressed that the assassination of the traitor As-Sadat embodied the will of the Egyptian people to take revenge on those who betrayed the path of Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir and who followed in the footsteps of imperialism and Zionism, and to return Egypt to the front of Arab liberation and social progress in opposition to imperialism.

In a cable of thanks he sent to the family of the late progressive Arab leader Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir in reply to a cable which they had sent him on the occasion of the advent of the blessed Id al-Adha, he expressed high appreciation of the Arab and international liberation role played by President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir in the struggle against imperialism and Zionism. He stressed the determination of the Arab peoples to continue this struggle. He also stressed Democratic Yemen's stand alongside the struggle of the Egyptian people for restoring the brilliant progressive face of the 23 July revolution. Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad exchanged congratulations with the family of the leader Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir on the occasion of the blessed 'Id al-Adha.

YAR

SALIH DISCUSSES POLICY, FOREIGN RELATIONS

JN062250 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] The Beirut newspaper AN-NAHAR has published the text of the interview granted to it by Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces. Following is the text of the questions and answers:

Question: In your speech on the eve of the 26 September revolution anniversary, you affirmed your country's adherence to the policy of nonalignment. However, the surrounding area has recently witnessed more power blocs and a [words indistinct]. How can the YAR remain nonaligned? What is the YAR position vis-a-vis the Gulf Cooperation Council? Does it consider the Aden agreement a threat? Will it [words indistinct] with military alliances if it is exposed to an aggression by one of these blocs?

Answer: Our strength stems from our adherence to our principled political stands both on the internal and external levels. The principle of commitment to the policy of positive neutrality and nonalignment is one of the main pillars on which our foreign policy is built. We should not relinquish this policy no matter what the motives or causes. This is because of our awareness of [word indistinct] the will of our people and our pan-Arab and national sovereignty demand this. The new [word indistinct] blocs will never affect our clear and declared foreign policy. We are not obliged to define our position toward any event that takes place around us whether on the Arab or international level. Undoubtedly, we will never become involved in external military alliances regardless of the circumstances surrounding us because we are against the idea of foreign military alliances.

Question: Following the strategic cooperation agreement between Washington and Tel Aviv, the summit of the steadfastness and confrontation states has decided to introduce a qualitative change in the relations of these states with the Soviet Union. San'a' has condemned the strategic cooperation between Israel and the United States. Do you support the establishment of agreements or closer military cooperation with Moscow? Does not [words indistinct] create sensitivities among some states in the region, especially since your relations with Moscow have improved tangibly recently?

Answer: We will always believe that the Arab states with their own resources and various capabilities are able to confront the Zionist Israeli enemy and those supporting it. What is required at this stage is rapid agreement among Arab leaders on a joint Arab strategy to which all will be committed in order to promote our urgent Arab causes. To be tied with others by agreement will never guarantee that others will return our rights to us. An Arab adage says: Your back can be scratched best by your own nails. Then why do we forget this and take positions that do not serve us or benefit us in our fateful pan-Arab battle. This, however, does not mean that we should ignore our friends or neglect to benefit from their experience. However, our friends must be on the level of our sentiments and aspirations [words indistinct].

Question: In light of the Ta'izz meeting, what is the latest on the Yemeni unity? Do the Aden agreement and PDRY relations with Moscow constitute impediments to unity?

Answer: Very important unity steps have been achieved between the two parts of Yemen. Most important of which has been the agreement on establishing joint cultural and economic bodies and the expansion in the trade and [word indistinct] cooperation and expansion. The agreement reached at Ta'izz's recent meeting is a great advance in support of these steps which we hope will eventually realize Yemeni unity. As to the second part of the question, we also have good and positive relations with the Soviet Union. This (?contradicts) the point raised in your question.

Question: The Iraqi-Iranian war has been going on for more than a year. What are your views on this conflict, and what solution do you see? How do you describe your current relations with the two warring parties?

Answer: We hope that the Iraqi-Iranian war will end through Iran's acceptance of the Arab and Islamic mediation efforts and those of the nonaligned states, and through the agreement of all sides to accept the principles of reason, logic and dialogue as dictated by our great religion so that a just solution can be found which will return legitimate rights to their owners. We continue to preserve our relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran. We are also keeping our warm and developing fraternal relations with Iraq.

Question: How can the YAR face the burdens of development and defense at the same time? What is the extent of Saudi aid and what are relations with Riyadh today? What is the extent of the USSR loans and aid? Do Saudi and USSR aid contradict each other?

Answer: Undoubtedly, the burdens of development are costly and heavy. However, we shoulder this burden by the strong will of our people and their available resources and also through the assistance of our brothers in the Arab countries headed by Saudi Arabia, which plays a prominent role in offering us aid in order to triumph in the battle of development. Therefore, our relations with Saudi Arabia are always developing in the interest of the two peoples. Such distinctive and pan-Arab aid cannot be confused with the aid offered to us by the Soviet Union. USSR aid is based on human and [word indistinct] which does not contradict our country's national and pan-Arab principles.

Question: Yemen is trying to regain its unity but Lebanon is about to lose its unity. What solution do you see to the Lebanese crisis? Are you prepared to contribute toward such a solution?

Answer: The solution to the Lebanese crisis is the (?duty) of the Lebanese themselves; they are the warring parties and the arbitors. The Arab states and others have [words indistinct] that are derived from the Lebanese themselves. All of them must deal with this through a national awakening which must reject dictation from abroad. We in the YAR are ready to offer any required assistance to realize a solution acceptable to all concerned. This solution will guarantee the preservation of Lebanon's sovereignty, freedom, unity and independence.

HUSNI MUBARAK INTERVIEWED ON U.S. RELATIONS

NC082025 Cairo MENA in English 1942 GMT Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 8 Oct (MENA) -- Vice-President and presidential nominee Husni Mubarak said today that his policy will be a continuation of that of the late President Anwar As-Sadat.

In an interview with Walter Cronkite, chief American commentator and senior commentator of the American television network CBS, Mubarak said he would meet tomorrow with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig who is coming to Cairo to attend the funeral of President As-Sadat.

About the AWACS deal, Mubarak said it would be strange if the deal was rejected, especially as the planes were not combat aircraft.

Mubarak paid homage to President as-Sadat as a man of character, courage and statesmanship. The questions and answers follow.

[Question] Cronkite: Mr Vice-President, you have said in almost every statement since the tragic events of Tuesday that you will continue President as-Sadat's policies. Do you have any idea now of any new approaches, in either international or domestic affairs?

[Answer] Mubarak: I can tell you that, after President as-Sadat's unexpected death, assassination, I will follow the same procedure, the same line, and I'm going to carry on the same way. I have been serving with President as-Sadat as vice-president since April 1975. For me, it is not easy to carry on for about six years with anyone. Whenever I stay for six years with such a courageous man, a kind-hearted man, a man of principles, a man of faith, a man of a very good character...this is the only basis which encouraged me very much to carry on with the president. That is why I consider that my term will be a complete continuation of what President as-Sadat has already done.

[Question] Cronkite: Are you satisfied with the president's level of cooperation with the United States?

[Answer] Mubarak: You know, I went to the United States several times. During the Carter administration, I think I visited them so many times, till your people told me once [are you having a special suite here in the Madison Hotel in Washington.] I think the last year, during the Carter administration, I visited four times. I speak with them very frankly. Just before the sixth of October, I was in Washington. I met with President Reagan. And I met with Secretary Haig. We discussed so many items in our bilateral relations. Of course the U.S. gave us a very big push in the peace process as a full partner since President as-Sadat started it and I think that without the United States it would have been difficult, or impossible, to reach the achievements which we reached before with President as-Sadat. We are very highly satisfied with the United States. We are going to carry on the cooperation, and even much more strengthen the relations with the United States. I'm going to meet with Secretary Haig, who is coming tomorrow. I'll be having a meeting with him in the afternoon, and maybe another meeting on Sunday, to discuss our plans, our relations, our needs, economically and otherwise.

[Question] Cronkite: Will you be asking for any increase in military or economic aid?

[Answer] Mubarak: Till now, I have not formed any idea about our meetings. But I have discussed these with them in Washington. When he comes I will see what new ideas he has, and on this basis, we are going to make our discussions.

[Question] Cronkite: Is there likely to have any change in Egypt's position towards American bases in Egypt?

[Answer] Mubarak : I repeat again, it is going to be a continuation of what President as-Sadat had already adopted.

[Question] Cronkite: During your visit to Washington, among other things, you urged that the United States approve the AWACS deal for Saudi Arabia. What do you think the reaction in the Arab world if congress turns down that arrangement?

[Answer] Mubarak: Well, I could tell you this, if Congress turns it down, there will be a bad repercussion. President as-Sadat had already stated that Saudi Arabia is one of the closest friends of the United States in the Arab world. The second point is that the Saudis increased the oil production for the sake of the United States for the prosperity of the United States. The Saudis did not agree at the OPEC meeting for increasing the oil prices. That was for the United States, for the West European countries and Japan. And plus I think the Saudis, as it has been mentioned in the press, are giving you lots of money for about 25 years, at a very low rate of interest. I think if you are not going to give the Saudis the AWACS, which is not a fighting plane, which does not carry a gun or a bomb or anything, it would be very depressing, especially that they are not going to be used against Israel. It is very strange. At least it is an early-warning system to defend the oil fields and the area of the Gulf, and it is in the interest of the United States and Western countries.

[Question] Cronkite: Do you think the United States should be supplying any Arab country? Should we expand our supply to other nations?

[Answer] Mubarak: This depends on the country and the situation there, and the ability to use these weapons, and what kind of borders they have.

[Question] Cronkite: What should the United States role in the Mideast be?

[Answer] Mubarak: I think the Middle East is one of the most important areas in the whole world now. All the European countries and the United States have interests in the area and the United States should not drop its interests.

[Question] Cronkite: You have also said in your statements during the past two days that the negotiations would continue with Israel. You know Prime Minister Begin. Do you feel that your relationship with Premier Begin can be as fruitful as President as-Sadat's was?

[Answer] Mubarak: Why not? There is nothing wrong in my relationship with Prime Minister Begin. I could tell you this, in every meeting that took place between President as-Sadat, after Premier Begin left, told me all the minor details which happened in the meeting. And we are committed to all what we have already signed, the Camp David Accord, which was approved by the People's Assembly, the peace treaty, the normalisation of relations, as it had been planned before, and there will be no deviation from these accords.

[Question] Cronkite: Any possibility that you will step up the normalisation, in the sense of air routes and opening the borders and that sort of thing, which the Israelis feel President as-Sadat did not move rapidly enough?

[Answer] Mubarak: I have spoken with the Israelis several times about the normalisation. I told them, it is something which is sensitive, let everything take its time. And as far as we have signed the treaty, we respect our word, we took the decision for the normalisation, and we shall respect it. You know between any two countries, two neighbours, once they have stayed for thirty years in bloodshed, and all those things that happened before when they start good relations, it takes some time, in some aspects, not in all things.

But as far as we are neighbours, I'm very optimistic, and I think that we are going to continue without any complications. Opening the borders, the air way to Sharm ash-Shayk, these are all trifles I don't think there is going to be any problem to be created on such matters.

[Question] Cronkite: On April 25th, I believe it is, the final third of the Sinai is returned to Egypt, and you have said that this is to go ahead as planned. After that, do you see any hope for rapprochement between Cairo and the other Arab capitals?

[Answer] Mubarak: From now till the 25th April and after that, it will be more than seven months. I prefer to say wait and see. I'm not in a hurry, but we will wait and see. One is not going to create any troubles with any Arab country. Who knows, maybe after the 25th, or before that, there will be a change.

[Question] Cronkite: What things could change?

[Answer] Mubarak: The peace process is one of the main points, or the main point of what has happened for the present relations. That is why we are speaking with the United States. We should go on with the peace process for them, the autonomy talks, we should carry on for the powers and principles of autonomy. I think this is going to be a big relief not only for us, but also for the other Arabs.

[Question] Cronkite: Will you personally, Mr Vice-President, seek out the other Arab leaders in an attempt to find a new path for cooperation?

[Answer] Mubarak: Better to tell you, we will wait and see. I do not want to be in a hurry to say anything.

[Question] Cronkite: Can I just ask about one particular leader, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi. He had denounced President as-Sadat's leadership, he set some conditions for rapprochement with Egypt. Do you see any possibility of restoring relationship with Al-Qadhdhafi?

[Answer] Mubarak: Well, the way he is proposing these conditions, we are not going to stretch our hands to such leaders. Egypt is Egypt. Egypt is a great country. Egypt is a country with seven thousand years of civilisation. At least, the first government all over the world had been created on the river banks here in Egypt. I'm not going to say any bad word against Al-Qadhdhafi, although I'm hearing lots of bad words. But, again, I would say, we will wait and see.

[Question] Cronkite: What would you consider was President as-Sadat's greatest strength?

[Answer] Mubarak: He was a very courageous man, a man of very good character, a man of his word. He never changes his words. A man of decision, very courageous decisions. Very loyal, you could rely on him. He does not meet you with two faces, which is very common all over the world. When he tells you something he means it, and he does not mean anything else.

[Question] Cronkite: Some say that perhaps as-Sadat's greatest strength was his great imagination, along with the political instinct for carrying out whatever he thought was right. And some expect that you would be a better administrator than he was, but probably not as innovative of new ideas. Do you think that this might be an accurate assessment?

[Answer] Mubarak: For me, I cannot simply say anything about myself, of course. But I'll try to do my best to catch up with President as-Sadat's very wide imagination. I hope that I could be even one step less than President as-Sadat. He was a man of a very good experience. You cannot deny this at all. He was the man who respects principles in a way that everyone is obliged to respect him.

[Question] [as received--name not given] Mr Vice President, you have been described as very well liked among your men in the air force when you were commander and the marshal of the air force, but also you are known as a strict disciplinarian. Is that correct?

Answer: [as received--name not given] It is correct. I like discipline.

Question: Do you feel that in order to have a strong people, a strong nation, that the people must be disciplined?

Answer: Of course. There should be discipline. Whenever there is discipline, everything goes in its proper channel and when everything follows the proper channel, the output will be much more better.

Question: There is a lot of criticism of the Western democracies because there is a lack of discipline today. How do you enforce discipline among the people in a democracy?

Answer: I know discipline is one of the most difficult things in civil life. In military life it is very easy. You can issue the order and the order should be fulfilled. If you do not fulfill any order the punishment is right away heavy for that, and the point is not the punishment in itself. The people should be convinced even in the forces, that with discipline they could achieve their goals. Without discipline it would be a disaster in the armed forces. I think in civil life it is nearly the same. With good discipline in a factory, the output of the factory or the production will be at a very high rate, and at a very good quality. Without discipline it will be going down, either the production or the quality. Discipline in the state, in the offices, in all the organisations, that is vital. I'll do my best in this direction because I am convinced that with discipline you could achieve so many things.

Question: Can you have discipline with complete freedom of speech and the press?

Answer: I'll try, I'll do my best. I cannot foretell. But give me a period of time just to find out. With democracy I know discipline is difficult. There are so many criticisms and everybody talks even if you are following a good line, but we have to adopt it. Criticism will exist. You will be unable to remove the criticism on you. It is the best line to reach the target.

Question: You don't believe that criticism should be suppressed?

Answer: Not at all.

Question: You agree, I assume, with President as-Sadat's crackdown a couple of weeks ago on the dissident movements, the arrest of 1,600 persons?

Answer: 1,536

Question: 1,536 as of tonight? Do you contemplate any further crackdown of that nature.

Answer: You mean to increase....

Question: Do you see any more arrests coming?

Answer: We took these measures for the security of our citizens and our people in this country because of the incidents and those who want to create troubles in the country. I hope that we don't increase them more than that and we will try to avoid such a thing as far as we could. We are not going to put these people or to collect any more people just for the sake of avoiding, as some people said, the criticism of the position [as received]. Not at all. All who are caught and seized in the last measures tried to create troubles through the religious things, through (?mosques) and through churches.

Question: I had a translation of a statement you made in the last couple of days, I think to the Parliament, I am not sure, and got the impression, it was not said specifically, but I got the impression that you were saying that you would be even stricter with religious dissidents. Is that correct?

Answer: I will be very strict with anybody who ever thinks of creating trouble without any reason in this country. I'll be very strict to those who will be against the law and discipline.

Question: Do you think that the consequences of the tragic shooting of Tuesday might have been worse if those 1,536 people were still loose in the land?

Answer: Maybe.

Question: Maybe. Do you contemplate any amnesty for them? How long are those 1,536 going to be held?

Answer: I think the attorney general is starting now to make his investigation with them. Whenever we finish all the investigations, any one who is not accused will be freed.

Question: Mr Vice President, what do you see as Egypt's, and therefore your greatest, problem today?

Answer: Egypt's greatest problem at the time being?

Question: Yes.

Answer: Our main problem is food production for the people, housing, and the infrastructure of the country. It is the main problem today. President as-Sadat took action in this field a couple of years ago and I think the results within one year would appear more and more. This is the main problem in our country. But those extremists this could be treated right away.

Question: You see any openings to improve the economy that President as-Sadat did not exploit?

Answer: President as-Sadat has started the open-door policy. We are going to follow it because we have no other way. And I don't think President as-Sadat had any more ideas in the open-door policy and we did not adopt it. But we are going to accelerate and to improve and push forward this open-door policy.

Question: Is U.S. economic aid adequate?

Answer: I think it is much better than before. And we hope for more.

Question: Mr Vice President. Do you see any rival any personal rival to you, to your power?

Answer: I don't see that.

Question: What do you fear most?

Answer: I fear nothing.

Question: I wanted to ask you two things. One is quite personal, a little matter. I was very friendly toward President as-Sadat, and we had an opportunity for many meetings.

Answer: Yes.

Question: And last January, a year ago at his native village Mit Abu al-Kum, we stood at his mother's grave and he said: I am going to be buried here next to my mother. He repeated that a couple of more times in the course of the several days we spent together. I wonder now whether his wishes in that regard are being violated by the plan to bury him next to the memorial monument in Nasr City?

Answer: Well, I could tell you this. He did not mention this to me at all and even I didn't hear it officially and I used to sit with him for hours and hours during which we discussed and debated many questions in so many directions. As far as he did not tell me about it or insist on it to anyone, then we must put this great man in a place befitting his great courage and good international reputation. He was a great man and he might have really wanted to be buried in Mit Abu al-Kum, but he must be buried in a place befitting a great man. Had I suggested that we bury him in Mit Abu al-Kum, I believe that there would have been great opposition. I have discussed this matter with his family and one of the family members demanded that he be buried in Mit Abu al-Kum. Another member, however, said that the matter was up to the state. He was a statesman and one of the great statesmen in the world. How could he be put in a very small place there.

Question: Mr Vice President, I was here in 1970 when President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir died. Many have commented on the difference in the reaction of the citizens to the death of President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir and the death of President as-Sadat. What is the reason for this difference?

Answer: There were various groups during the death of 'Abd an-Nasir. The people, naturally, loved 'Abd an-Nasir. However, there are some differences in the case of President as-Sadat. President as-Sadat was assassinated and the assassination stunned the citizens. The streets were empty and this was another way of expression toward what had happened. I myself was shocked and I cannot yet believe that President as-Sadat has left us. I even cannot believe this when I meet any person. I cannot believe that President as-Sadat was assassinated. There are differences in expressing feelings, but this does not mean that the citizens feelings were less than they were toward the death of President 'Abd an-Nasir. Absolutely not. There was another way of expressing fellings toward the death of President as-Sadat. It was the shock. President 'Abd an-Nasir died a natural death, but President as-Sadat was assassinated during the military parade on 6 October.

Question: The funeral procession will pass through a restricted area of approximately half a mile. This will not give the citizens enough opportunity to express their feelings in this short distance. Is there a reason for this and why isn't the funeral procession crossing Cairo streets to permit everybody to participate in escorting the deceased?

Answer: You know what happened during the funeral of late President 'Abd an-Nasir. It was a calamity which you cannot imagine now.

Question: No, I cannot imagine it.

Answer: If we were to allow the funeral procession through Cairo streets now, then something more disturbing than what happened during the funeral of late President 'Abd an-Nasir would happen. Believe me, I know this well. No person would be able to move in any of Cairo's streets. We are trying to hold symbolice funerals in the capitals of the governorates to avoid the flow of the masses into the capital. We have chosen this place, because it is far from the crowded areas. Had we chosen another place in the city, I believe it would have been difficult to take one stride forward. It would have been our duty then to close the side approaches to the streets by seeking the aid of all our armed forces. This would have been disturbing. I know much about what could happen. There would be some who would throw themselves from the balconies of their houses. We have tried to avoid many things which could happen.

Question: I never saw in my life anything like the scene I saw during the funeral of late 'Abd an-Nasir.

Answer: I cannot predict anything. Egypt's populatic during President 'Abd an-Nasir's rule was 30 million and Cairo's population was 6 million. Cairo's population alone is now 10 million and it would be a disturbing matter.

Question: Speaking about population, the last time I saw President as-Sadat about a year ago, he told that he believed that Egypt must move to limit the increase in population. Does Your Excellency believe today that there is a possibility to achieve this in the future?

Answer: We must contemplate this, but there are obstacles represented in the religious aspects, because, you know, the Muslims oppose this. But we must find a way.

Question: Your Excellency said that you understand the meaning of the holy Koran like any other Muslim. You might find in it verses which support your point of view.

Answer: I read the holy Korean twice during the month of Ramadan each year.

Question: Your Excellency said that a way must be found. Will your excellency continue to search for this way?

Answer: Of course, or else there will be disaster.

Question: Mr Vice President. I have one more question to Your Excellency. You have had the opportunity to study at the Soviet military staff command school. What is the impression it left on you regarding the Soviets?

Answer: You know that I received my studies there and I occupied myself with nothing other than studies. I used to go from the school directly to my place of residence and vice versa. This was all. I had gone earlier to the Soviet Union and I did not go to the (Frunze) school only. I was in Moscow and most my dealings were with the Egyptians at our embassy there. I had no dealings with anybody else.

MUBARAK ACCEPTS REAGAN'S INVITATION FOR VISIT

NC091132 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1108 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 9 Oct (MENA) -- Vice President Husni Mubarak today told MENA that he has accepted U.S. President Ronald Reagan's invitation to visit the United States.

MENA has learned that during the visit Husni Mubarak will conduct a comprehensive review of all aspects of the bilateral relations between the two countries. He will also deal in detail with the Middle East situation and its reprecussions in the area and the world.

Mubarak's talks with U.S. officials will also deal with the autonomy question as well as the peace process in the area, as the United States is a full partner in the peace talks.

AFP LINKS ASYUT REBELS TO MUSLIM FUNDAMENTALISTS

NC091158 Paris AFP in English 1140 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 9 Oct (AFP) -- Armed rebels who surrendered last night to authorities after battles with police in the town of Asyut were members of the Society of Repudiation and Renunciation [Takfir] religious fundamentalist group, officials said here today.

The group, which has also been connected by authorities to the killing of President Anwar as-Sadat on Tuesday, is an offshoot of the Muslim Brotherhood group which was the object of a presidential crackdown last month.

Some 100 armed members of the group, divided into small cells, attacked and occupied several strategic points in the town, 600 kms (375 miles) south of Cairo.

The sources said riot squads and regular police managed to quell the disturbances, adding that elite army forces had been sent to Asyut, but were not needed. "They did not fire a single shot," one official said.

The Society of Repudiation and Renunciation [Takfir], which is reported to be well-implanted in the fundamentalist stronghold of Asyut, has been charged with attacking a military school in 1974 to take over its weapons depot.

MUBARAK COMMENTS ON ASYUT INCIDENTS 9 OCT

NC091141 Paris AFP in English 1136 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 9 Oct (AFP) -- The clash between Muslim fundamentalist and security forces at Asyut is over, President-Designate Husni Mubarak told AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE today.

"Egypt can no longer tolerate such acts or allow any type of attack on the country's security," he said.

The integrist groups which attacked the Nile city of Asyut in central Egypt "profited from the occasion (the assassination of President Anwar as-Sadat on Tuesday), but we have reacted with firmness," Mr Mubarak added.

MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON ASYUT INCIDENTS

NC081903 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1838 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Interior Ministry statement -- read by announcer]

[Text] At about 0600 [0400 GMT] during the 'Id prayers, a group of extremist religious elements using a Peugeot car attacked the police force in the upper part of the building of the Asyut security directorate and the police branch in it. They opened fire on them, wounding and killing some of them. The police forces intercepted them and managed to capture them. Some of them were wounded, including 'Asim 'Abd al-Majid, who led the operation.

Another one was killed and three guns [madafi'], two pistols and a quantity of ammunition in their possession were seized. The car they used and some of their belongings in it were also sezied. The police forces are continuing to arrest the elements connected with this incident. The general prosecution has begun an investigation under the supervision of the deputy attorney general.

GROUP CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR ASYUT CLASHES

NC082014 Paris AFP in English 1955 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Beirut, 8 Oct (AFP) -- Responsibility for today's dawn attack on police headquarters at Asyut, in the Nile valley in upper Egypt, was claimed today by the Independent Egyptian Liberation organisation-military faction.

The organisation was the first to claim responsibility for the assassination on Tuesday of President Anwar as-Sadat.

It also claimed in a telephone call to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE in Beirut that it destroyed two power stations today at Kazandara and Mullikiyah, both in the Cairo suburb of Shubra.

The group said it had no links with exiled Egyptian General Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili, whose supporters are among those to have claimed responsibility for assassinating President as-Sadat.

MENA REPORTS ON AL-BAZ PRESS CONFERENCE

NC082226 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2030 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Cairo, 8 Oct (MENA) -- Foreign Minister First Under Secretary Dr 'Usamah al-Baz held a press conference this evening attended by world reporters who came to Cario to cover the recent tragic, painful incidents.

Asked if the crime against As-Sadat was connected with retired Lt Gen Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhli, he said, no.

Asked if the main killer belonged to the same Muslim group which carried out fanatical activities in the past, and if he was the brother of one of the people involved with that group, he answered that this is so, but we do not interfere with the investigation.

Answering a question about the autonomy negotiations, Dr al-Baz said that the negotiations will be resumed on schedule, that the peace process will continue and that Husni Mubarak will perpetuate President as-Sadat's policy.

He reaffirmed Egypt's attitude toward Sudan saying it stands with Sudan against any foreign aggression.

Replying to a question on Egypt's future economic policy, he said that Egypt is an independent state and will continue with its economic open door policy and will welcome foreign investment in development in various fields. He emphasized that there will be no change in Egypt's economic policy.

Answering another question, he denied any connection between a foreign side and the individual crime committed against the late president.

Dr 'Usamah al-Baz denied the allegations made by the radios of Libya and the rejection states in this connection.

Asked who among those sitting near As-Sadat were killed, he said that Maj Gen Hasan 'Allam and five other Egyptians were killed and others were wounded.

A number of questions were addressed to Dr al-Baz about how the Egyptian authorities will protect the lives of the leaders who will attend the funeral and about the security precautions in this connection. He was also asked if this was the reason President Reagan is not coming.

He answered: We understand the reasons for President Reagan's nonattendance. Three former U.S. presidents will attend. The fact that President Reagan is not coming has nothing to do with Egyptian security. Safety and security are guaranteed in Egypt. What happened was an isolated abominable crime and there is no danger to any person. All the leaders and the delegations that will attend the funeral will be safe and secure. We welcome them, and we welcome their sympathies and their sharing in our sorrow. We do not interfere with the investigation. Let it take its course and let it alone determine the responsibility of each individual.

On the future of relations with the Arabs, he said: We have no complexes. We seek cooperation with all, especially in the peace process. However, what happened in connection with the severance of relations was initiated by them, not us. We work for peace in the interests of all the peoples of the region and for the fulfillment of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. We hope to reach agreement on autonomy soon. This will open the way for the Palestinians to participate. At the same time we do not shut the door in the face of any Arab state wishing to participate or submit constructive and positive proposals, but the initiative must come from them.

Answering a question on the Asyut incident, Dr 'Usamah al-Baz said that the incident was perpetrated by a handful of young people. He added that the situation now is calm and everything is under contro, and Asyut, like all Egypt, is enjoying complete stability and calm.

MUBARAK REPORTED WILLING TO HOST BEGIN

NC082200 Paris AFP in English 2152 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 8 Oct (AFP) -- Egyptian Vice-President Husni Mubarak is willing to be host to Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin, it was announced tonight.

General Mubarak's spokesman 'Usamah al-Baz at a press conference: "We have no objection if Mr Begin wishes to meet Mr Mubarak." But the Israeli Government has not requested such a meeting, Mr al-Baz added.

He said Egypt will carry on negotiations with Israel for Palestinian autonomy according to the previously-established schedule: "We are working to achieve the rights of the Palestinian people."

Mr al-Baz, the number one under-secretary of state for foreign affairs, was asked if Egypt might seek to improve relations with other Arab countries. He replied that Mr Mubarak was not trying "to meet with (Arab) heads of state. They decided to break with Egypt (when it made peace with Israel). It is not up to us to correct their mistakes."

ASH-SHADHLI WILLING TO GIVE MUBARAK 'CHANCE'

NC090655 Paris AFP in English 0640 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Paris, 9 Oct (AFP) -- Egyptian opposition leader-in-exile General Sa'id ad-Din ash-Shadhli said in an interview published here today he is willing "to give a chance" to Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak.

Gen ash-Shadhli told LE MATIN DE PARIS that Gen Mubarak "is not responsible for all of (Anwar) as-Sadat's mistakes. We want to give him a chance to correct the regime himself.

"He is a good man, much better than As-Sadat, of course." But if he continued on Mr as-Sadat's course, "it would be impossible to stay on good terms with him and violence would continue."

Gen ash-Shadhli said that under Egypt's current system, even a good president would become a dictator: "What we suggest is an interim period during which all parties could make their principles known, speak to the nation and use the radio and television fairly."

He said his "Egyptian National Front in exile" includes groups of the left and right. "But all of them agree on struggling against the As-Sadat regime, against the Camp David agreements and for restoration of democracy."

Last night in a radio broadcast from Libya, Gen ash-Shadhli urged the Egyptian people to boycott the referendum on Tuesday on whether Gen Mubarak should be elected president. Gen ash-Shadhli called for an election with more than one candidate.

'ALI AFFIRMS SOUNDNESS OF ARMY, NATIONAL POLICY

NC081957 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1915 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 8 Oct (MEAN) -- In a statement he made after attending the funeral of Anba Samuel, the services bishop, this evening, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali affirmed that what took place was absolutely not a coup or an attempt to overthrow the government but an individual action, and the armed forces had nothing to do with it.

'Ali said that the Egyptian Armed Forces are sound, Egypt is sound, and that Egypt's political line is sound and will continue as it was charted by the departed President Anwar as-Sadat, seeking peace and good relations with the countries of the world.

In reply to question on what happened after the departure of the late President as-Sadat, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said: Nothing has happened except that our hearts have filled with sorrow and grief for his departure. Egypt will follow in his footsteps and will continue to enjoy stability as always.

COPTIC CHURCH SUPPORTS MUBARAK'S NOMINATION

NC081624 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1414 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 8 Oct (MENA) -- The Holy Synod of the Coptic Church has unanimously decided to support the nomination of Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak to assume the trust of the responsibility in succession of the late leader Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat.

The Synod has affirmed the role of the Coptic Church in this critical phase through which the homeland is passing since the church was a part of the Egyptian homeland. It also stressed the necessity of adhering to the noble principles which the late president strived and died for.

The Holy Synod held an emergency meeting today at the papal seat in Al-'Abbasiyah under the chairmanship of Abba Yunis, the bishop of Al-Gharbiyah and member of the Papal Committee. The meeting was attended by members of the committee and all bishops, priests and heads of monasteries.

The largest part of the meeting was devoted to eulogizing the late President Anwar as-Sadat and to review the critical circumstances through which Egypt is passing.

The Synod stressed the need of preserving the solidity and unity of the domestic front. It decided to hold tomorrow, Friday, special prayers in all churches for the soul of the nation's martyr and late leader Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat and for the martyrs who fell with him the day before yesterday. It has also been decided that similar prayers will be held on Sunday and that the sermons and religious studies will be devoted to affirming the meaning of heroism and sacrifice forthe homeland and for the sublime principles, and to stressing the adherence to the solidity of the national unity and overcoming grief and pain. The Synod decided that the bells of the grand church of Saint Mark and all churches will toll in sorrow throughout the time of the late President as-Sadat's funeral on Saturday.

AL-AKHBAR ON AS-SADAT ASSASSINATION DETAILS

NC090824 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0707 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 9 Oct (MENA) -- The newspaper AL-AKHBAR today reports that the medical condition of the criminals who killed the late President Anwar as-Sadat has improved and that the military prosecution is continuing to investigate them.

The paper, which publishes new details about the incident, says that the leader of the traitors was Lieutenant Khalid. He gave leave permits to the soldiers who should have participated in the parade and replaced them by three civilians he alleged were members of the central area forces and that the area had sent them to take part in the parade replacing the men who took leave.

The minute they mounted the vehicle with other members of the crew, Lieutenant Khalid pretended to thoroughly search the three men, who mounted the rear of the vehicle while Khalid sat near the driver. When the vehicle approached the main stand where the late President as-Sadat and other Egyptian leaders were seated, he asked the driver to halt immediately but the driver hesitated to obey the order. Khalid threatened him with a handgrenade. The driver stopped the vehicle and Lieutenant Khalid jumped out of it and so did the other three men at the rear.

The paper says that the investigators will seek to find answers to several important questions, including:

How the arms and handgrenades were smuggled into the vehicle the traitors rode in despite the continuous search for a period of 30 days before the tragedy.

How the three genuine soldiers were excluded from taking part in the parade and were substituted by the three traitors.

How it was arranged that the traitors' vehicle was at the end of the column and on the side facing the main reviewing stand.

How the assailants made an on-the-spot study of the area despite the strict security that was imposed on the parade grounds for 30 days before the parade.

The paper says that one of the traitors was shot at the scene of the incident, but that the rest are under medical observation in a military hospital. The military prosecution is questioning them and is also questioning a number of witnesses. It is noted that the Ministry of Defense has prepared a preliminary report on the assassination of President as-Sadat which will be released within the next few hours.

COMMUNIQUE NO 485: 76 IRANIANS, 10 IRAQIS KILLED

JN081602 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1645 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Oct (INA) -- The Iraqi Armed Forces have killed 76 Iranians and destroyed 1 personnel carrier, 6 vehicles, 1 gun, 3 stockpiles and hardware and 4 observation posts. Reporting this today, a military communique issued this evening by the Armed Forces General Command put the Iraqi losses at 10 martyrs in all sectors. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 485 issued by the Armed Forces General Command.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Out of our faith in our legitimate and just war and in defense of the rights of our people and nation for sovereignty and dignity, our valiant armed forces continued their activities in the operational sectors. Following is the outcome of their activities last night and today.

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Using various types of weapons, our forward units pounded enemy concentrations and positions in the Abadan area, killing 21 and destroying 2 vehicles loaded with hardwar and 1 stockpile of hardware.

B. Enemy concentrations were sighted opposite our forward units in the Khafajiyah (Susangerd) area. Our units pounded the enemy concentrations, forcing them to retreat after sustaining 19 dead and 1 personnel carrier, 2 vehicles, 1 gun, 2 stockpiles of hardware and 3 observation posts destroyed.

C. Our units pounded enemy troop concentrations in the Shush area, killing 19 and destroying 2 vehicles and 1 observation post.

D. Nine killed in the Dezful area.

E. Eight killed in the Nowsud area.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 76 dead, and 1 personnel carrier, 6 vehicles, 1 gun, 3 stockpiles of hardware and 4 observation posts.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: 10 martyrs in all sectors.

B. In equipment: One vehicle and one armored car damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 8 October

KURDISH RADIO REPORTS INCIDENTS IN KURDISTAN

JN040910 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Revolution in Surani Kurdish 1540 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] The Political Bureau of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan [PUK] would like to clarify the following points:

1. Several citizens have recently been killed in As-Sulaymaniyah by unidentified elements. The late ('Abdallah) Suran and Nuri Hammah 'Ali were among those killed. Our union denounces this crime.

2. Some people claiming to be from the Kurdistan peshmerga forces have recently distributed faked messages among some citizens in Kurdistan regions in return for large sums of money. The PUK and the Kurdistan peshmerga forces condemn such practices which harm the PUK's reputation. We categorically deny having any relationsip with these acts, which offend our revolution and serve the interests of the forces that are hostile to people and homeland.

On this occasion we appeal to all the PUK organizations and Kurdistan peshmerga forces to be cautious and alert in order to put an end to these practices and to expose the group perpetrating these crimes.

[Signed] The Political Bureau of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan, 27 September 1981

TEXT OF COMMUNIST PARTY STATEMENT BROADCAST

JN051045 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan in Surani Kurdish 1600 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Dear listeners: Yesterday, we broadcast excerpts of the statement issued at the end of September 1981 by the fraternal Iraqi Communist Party, member of the Iraqi Democratic National and Patriotic Front. In view of the sensitive situation in the area and the importance of the statement and in consolidation of the militant spirit of our party, we hereby broadcast the full text of the Iraqi CP statement:

Statement by the Iraqi CP entitled: "Let fratricide be stopped and let all potentials be pooled against the fascist regime." Like other countries in the area, our country is passing through difficult and thorny circumstances under the racist Tikriti regime and as a result of imperialist intrigues and plots, particularly U.S. imperialism and its agents in the area. These imperialist circles are using the Iraqi dictators as their effective tool to implement their schemes. The Iraqi regime is waging an aggressive war against Iran on behalf of these circles to reinstate the shah's supporters, to support As-Sadat's treasonous policy and to pave the way, in cooperation with the traitors in Saudi Arabia and Jordan, to peddle the Camp David plots.

The fascist Ba'thist regime in Iraq has made itself subservient for the purpose of serving the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary scheme and continuing the war against its neighbor, indifferent to the ruination, catastrophies and tragedies that have been afflicting our people and the Iranian people. Thus far, tens of thousands have been killed and twice as many have been wounded and mutilated on the battlefield. This is in addition to the economic destruction which is costing our country tens of billions of dinars.

The fascist regime continues to pursue its chauvinist racist course and its dirty war against Iraq's Kurdistan. The dictatorial regime has broadened its oppressive apparatus and stepped up acts of violence, terrorism, bestial torture, physical liquidation, mass executions and eviction of innocent Iraqi families in an attempt to wipe out the opposition. The dictatorial regime is passing through a strangling crisis and is trying to seize any opportunity to rid itself of this crisis by endeavoring to weaken the nationalist opposition forces, sowing sedition and driving wedges among their ranks. The fascist regime is dispatching spies and earmarking large sums of money to attain this evil objective.

In view of the effective role being played by the Kurdish nationalist parties and their armed factions in the Iraqi opposition, the enemy is focusing its efforts on inciting differences and bloody clashes among these parties. Regrettably, the enemy's endeavors to this end have achieved tangible progress benefiting from the wrong and unsound political trends pursued by some wings of the Kurdish movement. The best example is the tragic fratricide which prevails in Kurdistan. Bloody clashes have broadened to include almost every family in Kurdistan. Despite our attitude toward the fratricide, some comrades of our party have been dragged into it in some areas. Also, Iran's Kordestan was involved in the bloody clashes which recently raged among the wings of the National Liberation Movement. Oshnoviyeh was the scene of bloody and tragic events recently.

Hundreds of our hero peshmerga fighters who joined the armed factions against the fascist regime have fallen victim to this fratricide. It is really regrettable that this fratricide is raging while the fascist Ba'thist regime is passing through the gravest and most delicate circumstances and is suffering isolation and disintegration more than ever before. This gives the opposition forces suitable opportunity to pounce upon this regime and deal blows to it by coordinating their joint efforts. Fratricide has achieved for the enemies what they themselves have failed to achieve and has rendered the opposition forces weak and incapable of playing the role on which our masses have pinned great hopes.

Fratricide is a blatant contradiction of our Kurdish people's interests and those of the Iraqi people. It only serves the objectives and interests of our people's enemies -- imperialists and dictators. It also serves the enemies' scheme aimed at dividing the patriotic ranks and diverting the attention of the opposition forces from their principal aim of fighting each other. Fratricide has made the masses lose confidence in the patriotic parties and forces and has made them indifferent toward the popular opposition.

The masses ask: Why is this fratricide taking place? Why are these energies being squandered? And what would have been the results had these efforts been directed against the dictatorial regime? The popular masses demand that everybody study the situation to avert further exacerbation and before it is too late. National duty makes it incumbent upon the forces to immediately relinquish these wrong political trends and concepts which are dragging the masses into the abyss. Ideas considering this party or that an enemy and trends of power struggle, domination and exploitation should be immediately abandoned. All these should be replaced by freedom for party work and coexistence among the various parties aginst the common enemy. The ideological independence, political course and principles of any party should be fully respected. Patriotic duty calls all parties to unify their militant efforts and energies against fascist dictatorship and to facilitate each other's work in every inch of Iraq's Kurdistan. Fratricide does not serve the people's interests. The Kurdish parties should exercise maximum alertness to foil all intrigues to which the fascist ruling clique in Baghdad is resorting, and also to foil the pressures which are being brought to bear by some Iranian circles to transfer the battle from Iraq to Iran's Kordestan. The Iraqi Kurdish parties should realize that the real battlefield is in Iraq against the fascist regime and not in Iran's Kordestan.

Sons of our struggling people -- Arabs, Kurds and minorities -- and irrespective of your political ideologies, and our hero peshmerga fighters, irrespective of your party affiliations and trends: Fratricide will harm your interests, will intensify the fascist terrorism, will cause bloodshed and will benefit the enemy. It is high time for you to play a more effective role to put an end to this destructive fratricide. All parties are requested to cooperate and coordinate efforts agasint the ruling fascists in Baghdad.

Oh patriotic Kurdish parties which are struggling against dictatorship: The Iraqi Communist Party urges you to stop this fratricide and not to waste your energies. It also urges you to shoulder the historical responsibility toward the people and the homeland by unifying all energies against the common enemy, the fascist regime in Iraq. The Iraqi Communist Party urges you to put an end to this tragedy and to abide by the following:

1. The immediate cessation of the fratricide and the adoption of urgent measures to this end.

2. The immediate cessation of propaganda campaigns.

3. The adherence of all parties to the principles of coexistence of the Democratic Party.

4. The unconditional gathering of all parties for the sake of overthrowing the dictatorial regime and for setting up a democratic and patriotic regime that would achieve democracy and real autonomy in Kurdistan.

Long live the patriotic forces' unity against the bloody fascist regime.

[Signed] The Iraqi Communist Party, end of September 1981

PUK Criticizes Statement

JN081219 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Revolution in Arabic 1530 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Statement by the official spokesman of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan on the Iraqi Communist Party statement -- place and date not given]

[Excerpts] The Patriotic Union of Kurdistan [PUK] announces its deep regret regarding the statement issued by the Iraqi Communist Party on its erroneous policy which is characterized by total prejudice in favor of Barzan's treasonous command, thus misleading all the Iraqi and Kurdish patriotic and progressive forces; alienating the Communist Party from the Iraqi Democratic National and Patriotic Front; creating a rival secessionist front that has only aroused confusion among the ranks of the broad popular masses, weakened genuine militant action and the serious Iraqi national struggle hostile to facism and [words indistinct] seeking to overthrow it in deeds and not words; and justifying the alliance between Barzani's command with the reactionary Iraqi forces which are in collusion with America, Britain and Saudi Arabia under the guise of an alleged Islamic front from which all the Islamic parties, such as the Ad-Da'wah Party, the Kurdish Islamic Army and the movement of Iraqi mujahidin, have dissociated themselves.

The statement by the Iraqi Communist Party is characterized by the following most important erroneous stands:

1. Total prejudice in favor of Barzani's treasonous command about which the Iraqi Communist Party had said a great deal in the resolutions of its recent congress.

2. Contrary to the points mentioned [words indistinct] the stand of the Iraqi Communist Party, Barzani's command continues its treason and [words indistinct] performing the role of a criminal mercenary force in the ranks of the Patriotic Kurdish forces and parties.

3. Proceeding from these two erroneous stands, the statement commits a graver error when it (?confuses) the unjust and the oppressed; the aggressor and the victim; the defender of the revolution and the counterrevolutionary; the patriot and the agent; the progressive and the reactionary; the defender of his national soil and achievements of his people, party and revolution and the hired mercenary.

It is odd, inexplicable and unjustified. Does the Iraqi Communist Party prefer to cooperate with Barzani's treasonous command instead of cooperating with all the Kurdish progressive and patriotic parties in Kurdistan?

VOICE OF IRAQI REVOLUTION REPORTS ON EXECUTIONS

JN081500 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Revolution in Arabic 1500 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Excerpts] The Democratic National and Patriotic Front in Iraq has issued a statement on the mass execution campaigns which the fascist regime launched recently against the (?members) of our military national front.

Our military Iraqi masses: The ruling terrorist clique in Iraq, which is linked with U.S. imperialism and the reactionary powers, has recently committed another barbaric crime and bestial massacre against our people and their democratic national movement. The majority of the political detainees who belong to the various progressive Arab and Kurdish parties, particularly the members of the Democratic National and Patriotic Front, were executed.

On 21 September 1981 a total of 38 cadres of the Arab socialist Ba'th party -- Iraqi Branch Command [words indistinct].

On 26 September, the terrorist regime's organs gathered the majority of the prisoner members of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan [PUK] and (?subjected them) to a barbaric mass execution. Initial reports indicate that more than 140 PUK members were executed. Reports also indicate that the campaign of physical liquidation and arrest is still underway and includes the rest of the progressive forces in the Democratic National and Patriotic Front. We will release a statement later containing the names of the innocent martyrs and further information on the bloody massacres that the fascist regime in Iraq is carrying out to serve the hostile imperialist, zionist and reactionary powers.

AS-SADAT'S DEATH RESULT OF 1978 TRIBUNAL 'SENTENCE'

JN081310 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Dr Sultan 'Abd al-Qadir ash-Shawi, chairman of the Arab People's Tribunal, has asserted that the assassination of traitor As-Sadat was an execution of the Tribunal's sentence passed in Baghdad on 20 Nobember 1978.

In a statement to INA, Dr ash-Shawi said: By carrying out the Arab people's sentence on traitor As-Sadat, the Arab Egyptian people expressed their genuineness and their deep and strong affiliation to the Arab nation. They thus avenged Egypt's dignity and glory which traitor As-Sadat tried to harm, thinking that traitors to their peoples and homelands can escape the people's sentence, wrath and punishment.

ANTI-EGYPTIAN PUBLICATION ISSUED IN BAGHDAD

JN041142 Baghdad INA in English 1110 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] Baghdad 4 Oct (INA) -- The first edition of a new anti-As-Sadat publication appeared here today under the name AT-TALI'AH AL-'ARABIYAH.

The periodical publication is published by Egyptian nationals opposed to the policies of Anwar as-Sadat and fully devoted to the exposure of his treasonous policies and practices.

The first edition of AT-TALI'AH AL-'ARABIYAH -- Arab pioneers -- was fully devoted to the recent events in the Egyptian town of Al-Mansurah, "where security forces staged a mutiny on September 19 which led to a bloody battle supervised by Muhammad Nabawi Isma'il (interior minister) and 'Ismat as-Sadat (As-Sadat's brother)."

The periodical also published another report on the intention of As-Sadat to form a new opposition party "to closely promote relations with the Zionist Labour Party and other Zionist parties." AT-TALI'AH AL-'ARABIYAH also published photographs of Egyptians who had met martyrdom in the "Saddam Qadisiyah" (the Iraq-Iran war). It also spoke of the existing arms collaboration between Iran and Israel.

BRIEFS

POLICE TO FRONT -- A new group of fighters of the internal security force left for the front today in order to participate in Saddam's battle against the racist Perians. The assistant chief of police delivered a speech in which he noted the continuous battles won by the victorious Iraqi Army on all fronts. [Baghdad domestic service in Arabic 1130 GMT 6 Oct 81 GF]

PRESS TREATMENT OF AS-SADAT ASSASSINATION

JN081315 [Editorial Report] The Amman Arabic daily newspapers AR-RA'Y and AD-DUSTUR published on 7 and 8 October 1981 devote a sizable amount of space to the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat. Although the bulk of this reportage is factual, citing various foreign sources and news agencies, the papers publish editorials, articles, pictures and some Arab and foreign reaction related to the assassination.

Following is a breakdown of the Jordanian press treatment of the As-Sadat assassination:

AR-RA'Y of 7 October: Under a banner headline "As-Sadat's Death," the paper publishes a factual account on pages 1 and 20 citing foreign news agencies on the event. This account begins: "As-Sadat's assassination has confirmed that the Egyptian people reject his unilateral policies, embroilment in the Camp David conspiracy and repeated attempts to cut them off from the Arab and Islamic nation." This account is topped by two AP radiophotos showing As-Sadat on the review stand prior to the assassination and a group of people milling around after the assassination.

The paper also publishes an editorial entitled "Egypt: Before and After" and the statement by Jordanian Information Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah reacting to the event. On page 16, AR-RA'Y publishes an obituary mourning As-Sadat by the department for the protection of Egyptian interests in the Sudanese embassy in Amman. Page 18 is devoted to various pictures recapitulating As-Sadat's political career. On page 19, AR-RA'Y publishes biographies of As-Sadat and Vice President Husni Mubarak as well as factual coverage of Arab and Israeli reaction to the assassination.

On page 24, the paper publishes an article by Tariq Masariwah entitled "It Is Still Alive" in which he says: "In conventional speech, it should be said there is no gloating in death and no belief in assassination. Seriously, however, nobody expected any other end for President as-Sadat by Egypt's soldiers or at the hands of an American agent. His controversial rule was subject to local indignation just as it was subject to elimination when that role became a burden to its beneficiaries." The article concludes: "The outcome is that bloody death, after moral death, is the fate of any usurper of his people's will."

AD-DUSTUR of 7 October: A factual report, citing foreign news agencies, is published on pages 1 and 21 on the assassination and its aftermath capped by the banner headline "As-Sadat Assassinated by the Bullets of the Egyptian Army." The paper also publishes on pages 1 and 21 the statement by the Jordanian information minister and an editorial entitled "Egypt After As-Sadat." Page 17 is devoted to a biography and pictures recapitulating As-Sadat's political career. On page 21, Ad-DUSTUR publishes a factual report on U.S. and Israeli reaction entitled "Reaction of the Camp David Partners."

On page 24, an article by 'Abd ar-Rahim 'Umar entitled "No Gloating" says: "The tables have finally been turned. Instead of Anwar as-Sadat's silencing the voice of Egypt for good, Egypt was able to silence him." The article adds: "All Egyptians dispersed by As-Sadat should immediately return and contribute to planning the road that Egypt should take after As-Sadat. All Arab officials and individuals should help Egypt return to its Arabism. All the friends of the Egyptian people in the world should help Egypt, which is suffering wounds of humiliation and surrender, to raise its eyes anew to new horizons unlike those it knew in the Camp David process, Tanzania, Zaire and the Israeli Knesset."

AR-RA'Y of 8 October: Under the headline "Washington and Tel Aviv Play 'Mubarak Card' in Attempt to Save the Camp David 'Remains'." The paper publishes a report on pages 1 and 17 citing various sources on measures taken in Egypt in the wake of As-Sadat's assassination. It also publishes a radiophoto on page 1 showing two armed men aiming machineguns at the review stand. On page 13, AR-RA'Y publishes an AFP item saying that the 1,536 Egyptian political detainees were not allowed visits yesterday due to As-Sadat's death and carries another AFP dispatch reporting the return to Cairo from Washington of Jamal as-Sadat, the son of the late president. Page 15 is devoted to radiophotos supplied by AR-RA'Y correspondent in Cairo Amin al-Qutub on the events of the assassination. An article by Munir az-Zinati on page 20 says: "A salvo of shots were fired and put an end to As-Sadat's life. Has it also put an end to As-Sadat's course? It is easy to speak in detail about what happened but it is difficult to speak about what will happen. Unveiling the future and exposing what is in minds and hearts is like looking into a crystal ball."

AD-DUSTUR of 8 October: On pages 1 and 17, the paper publishes an editorial entitled "How Will the Feast Look?" urging Egypt to return to the Arab fold. On pages 1 and 17, AD-DUSTUR publishes a factual report on events in Egypt and measures taken in the aftermath of As-Sadat's assassination. A report on As-Sadat's funeral on Saturday is entitled "The Camp David Engineers To Bury As-Sadat on Saturday." A reprint of the obituary published on 7 October in AD-DUSTUR is published on page 16. An article by 'Arafat Hijazi on page 20 says: "Greetings to the Egyptian people, whose vanguards have begun to proceed toward the Arab nation to take their place in the forefront and continue their long march toward the liberation of Jerusalem with their strong arms, not with golden pens that sign the minutes of secret agreements whose mose prominent results are Egypt's isolation and sedition among the united sons of Egypt." Another article by 'Abd ar-Rahim 'Umar on pages 20 and 17 entitled "In Solidarity With October's Martyrs" says: "On the eighth anniversary of the October war, a group of October's soldiers decided to express solidarity with their martyred colleagues and opened fire on As-Sadat."

CAMP DAVID STANCE DETAILED; DISCUSSION WELCOMED

JN060952 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 6 Oct 81 p 4

["Political Horizon" column by Dr Kamil S. Abu Jabir, director general of Queen Alia Fund, former minister of national economy: "Jordan and Camp David"]

[Text] The Camp David accords, especially the one entitled "A Framework for Peace in the Middle East" are of momentous importance. Their import derives from the fact that one superpower, namely the United States, and one major Arab country, namely Egypt, have affixed their signatures to them. This is so, not withstanding the negative reaction of other powers in the world or at the regional level.

The parties most concerned with the Arab-Israeli conflict, namely the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation, were not invited to participate in the negotiations leading to the signing of the accords nor were they consulted at any stage during the process.

Since the accords touched and continue to touch on the destiny of both, their reaction seems to have been pertinent and worth considering. While both lack the means to change effectively the course of events on the international or even on the regional level, what they did was to become a focal point spearheading the general Arab and Islamic rejection and condemnation of these accords.

While cautious, Jordan's reaction was immediate. A few days after the signing of the accords King Husayn sent a number of questions to the American administration soliciting further clarifications and details concerning the final outcome of the solution of the Palestine problem as well as testing the American commitment towards a just solution. In the king's questions he wanted to know the accords' definition of the geographical dimensions of the West Bank; the question of Arab Jerusalem; the question of sovereignty of the West Bank, Gaza and Jerusalem; the question of security, but not according to the Israeli definition alone, the question of the Israeli settlements; the self-governing authority -- its duties, responsibilities and real status; the refugee question with all its implications; and finally how free are the Palestinians in participating in the process of self-determination.

These were the questions asked of the United States by King Husayn on behalf of the Jordanian government.

Every one of the fourteen questions was answered; yet at the same time not answered at all. The American replies showed the extent of the firm American commitment to Israel. That much was clear. On every other question with hardly any exception, the replies were couched in diplomatic jargon giving double meaning to every word.

The spirit of the American replies was that every shred of Arab rights was left for the process of negotiations between Israel and the concerned parties. Everything on the Arab side was left pending the outcome of negotiations. The Arabs were to enter the negotiations with no prior conditions whatsoever, whereas Israel was free to declare its conditions.

The United States can not be unaware of the balance of power within the region, particularly in view of its commitment to Israel. Neither can it also be unaware that under such circumstances there will be no real negotiations but dictating from one side to the other.

Jordan's reaction has been that the accords were a retreat from United Nations Resolution 242 of 1967; that they even lacked the moral muscle of Resolution 242; and that the accords were at best ambiguous on every issue dealing with Arab rights and claims. Jordan felt no moral or legal commitment towards an agreement to which it was not even a party; and an agreement that did not provide for a comprehensive and just solution including total withdrawal of Israelis from the West Bank and Gaza and the recognition of Arab sovereignty over these areas including Arab Jerusalem. Jordan objected even further since the accords did not specify clearly the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination.

Nevertheless Jordan's rejection of the Camp David accords, while backed by logic and forethought, did not close all doors to frank discussion and considerate debate for it has always adopted balanced and moderate approach in all its international dealings.

RADIO CITES THREAT OF VIOLENCE BY ASH-SHADHLI

JN081947 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Beirut, Cairo -- Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhli, leader of the Egyptian opposition in exile, hopes that Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak, who has been nominated for the presidency, will correct the Egyptian political stand and will not follow As-Sadat's course. Ash-Shadhli, who was the Egyptian chief of staff during the 1973 war, added that Egyptian opposition does not hold Mubarak responsible for As-Sadat's mistakes but it asks him to adopt more patriotic stands.

Speaking to the Lebanese daily AS-SAFIR, Ash-Shadhli announced three demands on the part of the Egyptian opposition, namely: The immediate release of all those who have been arrested, the abolition of the state of emergency and the freezing of all the extraordinary laws adopted by Egyptian President as-Sadat.

In another development, Ash-Shadhli warned that there will be more acts of violence in Egypt if these opposition demands are not met. Speaking by telephone with a British radio station, Ash-Shadhli said he was aware of the details of the assassination of As-Sadat.

AL-WAZZAN ON OPPOSITION, PLO ARMS, ARAB HELP

NC090340 Beirut MONDAY MORNING in English 5-11 Oct 81 pp 19-29

[By Mona as-Sa'id]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, charging that the people responsible for the continuing wave of bomb explosions in Lebanon "cannot but be linked to the Israeli enemy in one way or another, no matter what the mask they are wearing may be," announced last week that investigators had uncovered "some evidence and certain indications" that may throw additional light on the subject.

But the evidence must be "investigated further, or as much as circumstances permit," he added, repeating his appeals to all parties and citizens to help the authorities contain the wave of terrorism.

Speaking in a private interview with MONDAY MORNING, the prime minister answered most of the charges that have been made against his government in the leftist National Movement's anti-government campaign, which was launched some three weeks ago:

About the National Movement's contention that he was seeking a unified position with President Elias Sarkis "at the expense of the nationalist cause," the prime minister said that what he was seeking was national accord and "anyone who believes the state's tendency towards the achievement of sound, balanced, developed accord is a biased policy is mistaken."

He added: "We reject these statements. No one can teach us nationalism."

About the contention that the authorities were neglecting the social needs of leftist-dominated west Beirut and giving priority to those of east Beirut, which is controlled by the rightist Lebanese Front, Al-Wazzan indicated that there may have been some truth to this accusation in the past, but added: "We have sought to correct the situation within the maximum limits of the capabilities at our disposal." He noted that there was now an "abundance" of development projects ready for implementation in west Beirut, but that some of these were being blocked by certain positions adopted by parties and citizens groups.

Stressing that the poor living conditions in west Beirut were attributable in large part to chaos and illegal actions, like the theft of water, electricity and telephone lines, the prime minister said his government would be in a better position to meet the demands of the public of the people would abide by the laws and regulations.

Al-Wazzan categorically denied the National Movement's suggestion that the Internal Security Forces [ISF] were being deliberately prevented from "playing their role" in west Beirut to increase the sense of insecurity in the area and undermine the popularity of the leftist parties.

Stressing that the state's policy was to bolster the role of the ISF in west Beirut, he pointed out that in the current situation "the stability of any part of Lebanon... is much more dependent on the behavior and actions of the forces present on the ground than on the behavior and positions of the authorities."

Commenting on the National Movement's demand that the Lebanese Army units stationed on the "green line" between east and west Beirut be withdrawn to allow the reopening of east-west roads, Al-Wazzan stressed that there was no question of widespread use of the army for security duties until the military establishment was rebuilt and rehabilitated along "sound, balanced principles based on the right nationalist foundations."

But until then, he added, "we must arrive at a security formula which takes into consideration the new developments on the Lebanese scene... and which meets the minimum security needs, thus consolidating the calm security atmosphere which we must have before we can move in the direction of serious solutions."

Implying that this "security formula" would involve limited use of the army, he stressed that this could only happen "on condition that the rebuilding and rehabilitation of the army begin immediately" and in such a way as to "give us real soldiers whose allegiance is to the country as a whole, not to a group or quarter." The rehabilitation of the army would begin sooner if agreement on the matter was reached "in the framework and as a child of national accord, Al-Wazzan said.

Regarding the National Movement's new demand that the Arab follow-up committee abandon its faltering efforts to reopen roads between the two halves of Beirut and give priority to the establishment of a coast guard to stop the flow of illegal weapons into the country, Al-Wazzan said: "What is there to prevent simultaneous work on the implementation of both?"

Stating that these were "theoretical priorities" which were of no importance to Lebanese public opinion, the prime minister said, "There is nothing to prevent the committee from going ahead with preparations for the operation of supervising the coast and the ports, whether the rest of the traffic gateways are reopened or not. That is up to the follow-up committee members...

"However, we must not forget the role of the authorities, should the need for (state) intervention arise -- and I believe it has become necessary to intervene when the absent members of the committee return."

On the same subject, Al-Wazzan confirmed that the coast guard would not deprive the Palestine Liberation Organization of the arms supplies it needed to deter Israeli attacks and defend itself against them. But this should come "in the framework of the implementation of the agreements, resolutions, and charters between Lebanon and the resistance," he added.

Refusing to say anything about the National Movement's motive in launching the campaign against his government, the prime minister called on his critics and Lebanese public opinion to judge the opposition "by the criteria of nationalism and patriotism."

He said he had refused to be drawn into sharp responses which might devide "nationalist ranks" and had persuaded his supporters to "remain silent with me -- until the time comes when national interests dictate that they and I speak up, take a position and make a move."

On other subjects: Following the polite rejection of Lebanon's demand for a special Arab summit to develop a joint strategy to protect Lebanon from Israeli attacks and designs, Al-Wazzan said that Lebanon had at least issued the warning and faced the Arabs with their responsibilities. "If Lebanon is not relieved, in one way or another, of the wrongs to which it is being subjected...the judgement of peoples and history will be mercilessly harsh," he said.

Lebanon, Al-Wazzan added, wanted to find a way out of its seven-year-old role as the Middle East's "only scape goat" and it believed that the way lay in a unified Arab strategy.

"But if our Arab brethren have another idea that can produce the same result...we will support any means in any direction that can lead to that result." Asked whether, in response to French President Francois Mitterrand's statements, Lebanon would ask France for help on south Lebanon and in the efforts to achieve internal accord, Al-Wazzan said that France and the other friends of Lebanon were requested to help Lebanon by deterring Israeli attacks and bolstering the international forces in the south.

"As for the local accord efforts and the settlement of intra-Lebanese problems, these matters are the concern of the Lebanese alone," he said. "Our resort to assistance from our Arab brethren on this matter is a special case necessitated by the fact that certain Arab considerations are one of the basic elements of national accord and must be dealt with in the Arab framework."

CABINET DISCUSSES AS-SADAT ASSASSINATION

NC071320 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Excerpts] At 1145 today, President Ilyas Sarkis presided over the weekly Cabinet meeting which was attended by Prime Minister Shariq al-Wazzan and the ministers.

Naturally, the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat was the important topic discussed by the Cabinet in the light of its inevitable repercussions on the various regional, Arab and international spheres. Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus reviewed the information received by the ministry on the assassination of the Egyptian president, its dimensions and possible implications for Lebanon and the area.

The Cabinet meeting ended at 1250, following which Cabinet Secretary General Dr 'Umar Musayki gave the following official information:

At the beginning of the session and on the occasion of the blessed 'Id al-Adha, President Sarkis addressed his congratulations and good wishes to the Muslim community and to all Lebanese, expressing the hope that God will help Lebanon regain its vigor, security and stability.

President Sarkis then welcomed Minister Fu'ad Butrus's resumption of his official activities following his absence for health reasons. He wished him continued good health and commended Minister Butrus's sincere efforts in the service of Lebanon.

On the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat, President Sarkis said: The statement made by Prime Minister al-Wazzan yesterday when the news of the assassination was received expresses the government's viewpoint. We must recall Lebanon's stand which has rejected the Camp David agreement since it was signed three years ago, particularly since this agreement means resettlement [of Palestine] as far as Lebanon is concerned. Lebanon has rejected and continues to reject resettlement. President Sarkis added: As to the post-As-Sadat phase, it is premature to say anything today in this regard because the picture is still not completely clear.

As for Prime Minister al-Wazzan, he was content in saying as he was leaving the palace: Really, it was a very brief session in accordance with President Sarkis' wish because of the approach of the Al-Adha feast. During the session there was a quick discussion of the general situation, President as-Sadat's assassination and some ordinary projects on the agenda.

2 BA'THISTS REPORTED WOUNDED IN RECENT CLASH

NC081320 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] According to reports from Tripoli, northern Lebanon, Khalid Muhammad Jabir and 'Abd an-Nasir Muhammad Jabir of the Syrian Ba'th Party have been wounded in a clash with armed men belonging to a group calling itself the Free Tripoli Men. In the course of the incident, armed personnel appeared in the At-Tabbanah and Ba'l Muhsin localities. Gunfire was exchanged between the 'Ali 'Id group and the Free Tripoli Men group. The roads leading to these two localities were cut off, and the citizens went to shelters, despite the holiday.

ARMY COMMANDERS ADDRESS FRONTLINE UNITS

JN082114 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1843 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Excerpts] On the occasion of the blessed 'Id al-Adha and on the instructions of President Hafiz al-Asad, president of the republic and commander in chief of the army and the armed forces, several comrade members of the Ba'th Party Regional Command and the military leadership made an inspection of fighters at their frontline positions and conveyed to them the president's 'Id greetings and wishes for continued success and progress.

Gen Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the army and armed forces and defense minister; Comrades Sultayman Qaddah and Wahib Tannus; and Maj Gen 'Ali Aslan, deputy chief of staff for operations and training affairs visited one of our fighting units on the frontline. They met with the fighters and talked about events on the Arab and international levels and discussed recent developments.

Amid stormy applause and cheers for the long life of the Ba'th Party and its secretary general, comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad, General Talas delivered a speech which began by conveying the president's greetings to his fighter sons on the occasion of the blessed 'Id al-Adha. He then said: Actually, we are celebrating two dear occasions: the eighth anniversary of the October liberation war, which you created with your hands, rifles and various other weapons, and the blessed 'Id al-Adha.

General Talas added: Whoever betrays the cause, trades with the Arab people's gains and sells the blood of the Egyptian people's matryrs, his fate, as you have heard on 6 October, is to die at the hands of honest men. This is what had happened to As-Sadat.

A group of those who created the crossing during the October liberation war liquidated him on the anniversary of the crossing. They liquidated the symbol of treason, plotting and agentry so as to restore to Egypt its dignity and purity and to restore honor and dignity to the heroes of the crossing and their sacrifices.

General Talas asserted: No matter what alliances the United States concludes with Israel and its agents in the region, they will not scare us, shake our confidence or stop us from facing up to all challenges and plots. You are the protectors of this land, which is yours. This land will continue to be the symbol of steadfastness and confrontation against imperialism and Zionisn. No matter how many agents it finds in the region, imperialism will not shake our determination.

Gen Hikmat ash-Shihabi, chief of staff of the army and armed forces; Comrades Mahmud az-Zu'bi and Tawfiq Salihan; and Maj Gen Hasan at-Turkumani, chief of the Political Directorate paid a similar visit to frontline positions.

Addressing the soldiers, General ash-Shihabi stressed that the path of steadfastness is clear. He said: Revolutionary Syria, headed by comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad, is determined to pursue this path until it achieves the Arab masses' objectives of liberation and victory. Whoever betrays his homeland and people is bound to meet the black fate of As-Sadat, who tried to humiliate the Egyptian people and isolate them from their national and pan-Arab struggle history.

General ash-Shihabi called on the fighters to be alert and always prepared, stressing that the Arab-Israeli conflict did not end with As-Sadat's downfall. He said: The decisive battle is bound to come. We are training and preparing ourselves for this battle so as to be able to fight another October war and regain our dignity from the usurper enemy.

TISHRIN SPECULATES ON AS-SADAT DEATH AFTERMATH

JN081040 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0915 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Damascus, 8 Oct (SANA) -- TISHRIN says that Anwar as-Sadat died from Egyptian soldiers' bullets, adding that the primary symbol of treason, agentry, defeatism and hostility toward the people and progress, a man who dared attempt to separate Egypt from its Arab nation and link it to U.S. imperialism and Israel, has disappeared from Egypt's life.

In a commentary today entitled "What Will Happen in Egypt After Anwar as-Sadat," the paper affirms that the army and people that rejected and resisted As-Sadat's trend and eventually exterminated him will not allow any new agent among those (?tamed) by Washington to rule Egypt. The paper points out that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and Israeli intelligence, Mossad, failed to protect As-Sadat and prevent the people from taking their revenge on him, adding that any man called on to follow in As-Sadat's footsteps should keep in mind As-Sadat's death.

The paper points out that the question currently preoccupying the Arabs is: Does As-Sadat's demise mean the demise of the entire regime?

The paper adds: However hard reality may be for the United States and Israel in particular and the West in general, this same reality says that As-Sadat's death actually means the fall of a whole course and school which has no roots in the Egyptian people's sentiments and interests.

Since As-Sadat only reaped disgrace, ignominy and servility from the course he followed, got no more from the United States than a certificate accepting him as an agent without dignity and gained from Israel nothing but deliberate and humiliating insults, it would be impossible for any Egyptian ruler with even a minimum of patriotism and concern for private life to follow in As-Sadat's footsteps.

The paper adds: (?When) Haig (?declares) that his government has decided to [word indistinct] continue supporting the Egyptian Government and As-Sadat's successor in ruling Egypt and warns what he called foreign forces from attempting to benefit from the situation, he is only giving As-Sadat's regime the identity that killed him and is flagrantly interfering in Egypt's internal affairs in an unacceptable manner. He is also attempting, in advance, to involve those who will rule Egypt in a course that has reached its end, one that cannot solve Egypt's national, pan-Arab, economic and political problems.

The paper concludes that the experiences of 'Abd an-Nasir and As-Sadat show certain truths, adding that one of these truths is that Egypt's strength and position are associated with its cohesion with its nation and that the demise of any regime in Egypt [word indistinct] association with the United States and Israel. The paper affirms that, with the fall of the symbol of treason, As-Sadat, a first qualitative step has been achieved for the return of Arab Egypt to its nation [words indistinct] that Egypt is proud of Arabism and Arabism is proud of Egypt.

KHADDAM RETURNS TO DAMASCUS FROM UN SESSION

JN082108 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Damascus -- Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam returned to Damascus at 1800 tonight after heading the Syrian delegation to the meetings of the 36th session of the UN General Assembly.

MUBARAK MA'ARIV INTERVIEW ON PEACE PROCESS

TA090826 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 9 Oct 81 pp 1, 2

[Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak interviewed by MA'ARIV envoy to Cairo Sh'ya Segal at the vice president's home on 8 October]

[Text] "Please, convey the following to Prime Minister Begin: We are on the same line: The same policy: There have been no changes in our policy and I will carry out everything already agreed upon by President as-Sadat. All the commitments will be carried out in full."

These remarks were made to MA'ARIV last night by Egyptian President-Designate Husni Mubarak in an exclusive first interview since the murder of President as-Sadat. President-Designate Mubarak received me in the living room of his home in the Heliopolis quarter of Cairo, wearing a sporty safari suit and a white bandage covering his left hand, which was injured during the murder.

"I hope your arm will heal soon," I wished Mr Mubarak.

"There is no reason to worry, it is really not serious," the president-designate replied.

Before we began the interview Mr Mubarak explained to me: "You know that I am very busy now with urgent matters. The reason why I found the time for this interview is that, through you, I want to make things clear to the Israeli people. I want to reassure the Israeli citizens and promise them: there is no room for concern. The peace process will continue."

Following is the full text of the interview with Mr Mubarak:

Question: Following President as-Sadat's murder, calls have increased in Israel not to go ahead with the withdrawal from the Sinai and the Gaza Strip. These people contend that As-Sadat's murder proves that it is impossible to trust Egyptian promises because of the instability of the regime in Egypt. What is your reply to these calls?

Answer: First of all, I can say that I am also depressed about what happened. I lived a long time with President as-Sadat and I knew him very well. We worked together. He undertook to fulfill all the agreements, all the meetings...and anything he agreed to also binds me.

Secondly, I think Prime Minister Begin knew As-Sadat well and knows his policy. I also know that he is very depressed about President as-Sadat's death. I want to say this: The Camp David accords, the peace treaty...anything we agreed upon: The normalization... we will continue with the same line without any deviation. Everything As-Sadat promised, everything he agreed upon will be meticulously carried out: I think that stability in our country has not at all been undermined. The presidential change was absolutely smooth and according to the constitution -- and I think this is also realized in your country. There is no room for concern.

Question: However, the people who shot President as-Sadat -- are they not opposed to the peace process with Israel? What do you know now, after the assassins who were captured have been interrogated?

Answer: In every country there is always a minority that objects to certain things. However, what the majority decides finishes the issue anyway. The people who perpetrated this crime are not at all aware of the peace agreements. During their interrogation they did not say anything about the peace treaty signed at Camp David.

Question: Then, why did they kill As-Sadat?

Answer: These were Muslim fanatics: They may be called extremists.

Question: Maybe you could hint who stood behind the assassination?

Answer: This was a very limited thing. No persons or country stands behind it.

Question: Maybe General Ash-Shadhli....

Answer: Everybody says that he is the man responsible for the assassination. Every time somethings happens in Israel all the Palestinian organizations assume responsibility for it. It will not reply to all these people. I will only say: Let us wait and see.

Question: Yet, do you believe that the situation in Egypt today is still as stable as it used to be?

Answer: What happened was a shock to all Egyptians, to all peace-loving people throughout the world. However, stability prevails in Egypt. President as-Sadat enacted a constitution. a good constitution. Everything that is happening now is based on that part of the constitution referring to the election of a new president. There are no problems at all. Everything is going smoothly.

Question: On another topic: How do you envision autonomy in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. What is your priority for this issue? What will you do if Egypt and Israel do not reach an agreement on the issue of autonomy?

Answer: I do not want to prophesy now. Contacts will continue according to existing plans. I did not have any differences of opinion with President as-Sadat regarding autonomy. There were no differences in my ideas and those of President as-Sadat. The plans regarding autonomy and the negotiations will continue exactly as in the past. As Prime Minister Begin knows, I have instructed Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali to go ahead with everything according to previous plans. There is nothing new. There is no deviation. Your people may remain calm. We are very stable, we will not change.

Question: And what do you have to say to those people in Israel who are opposed to continuing the withdrawal from the Sinai? There are those who contend that after February [as published] 1982 when the entire Sinai and Gaza Strip are in your hands, Egypt may change. What do you have to say about it?

Answer: I think that this group you are talking about... I even said it when as-Sadat was still alive: The treaty is between two nations. We will honor our word. I know that Prime Minister Begin has mentioned that he will fulfill the peace treaty as agreed. This treaty was ratified by the Egyptian People's Assembly and by your Knesset. Is this not so? We must fulfill it.

Question: And what will happen, let us say, if a war were to break out between Syria and Israel or between Jordan and Israel? What will you do then?

Answer: We will not be forced, we will not be pushed to the corner to make war with anybody unless if affects our country. We will not be dragged into a war which was designed to push us into a corner. Absolutely not.

Question: How do you foresee the relations between Israel and Egypt at the end of the normalization process?

Answer: They will be just like Egypt's relations with any other country in the world.

Question: With your permission, I would like to ask you a rather difficult question. President as-Sadat was shot by fanatics, as you called them. You yourself are following in as-Sadat's footsteps. Are you not afraid to follow this path?

Answer: It is my nature not to be afraid of anything. Even when the assassination itself was carried out I did not feel fear, not even for one second. However, I felt shocked, I was really dumbfounded because such a thing had never happened in our country before. This is something new. I think that the entire Egyptian people is very depressed. The people condemn this act. I am not at all afraid. If I ever feel fear it will be better for me to leave my post.

Question: On Tuesday you will most probably be elected the new Egyptian president. Will you make any changes in your cabinet?

Answer: I think... maybe slight changes.

Question: Which?

Answer: I cannot tell you now. However, I will tell you that I will appoint a prime minister. I do not want to discharge both duties, as president and as prime minster, like As-Sadat did. Slight changes -- I may or I may not carry out, maybe slight changes.

At this point Mr Mubarak suddenly added: "You may go on assuming that President as-Sadat is still alive. You may build your line of thought as if As-Sadat were still alive and as if he was still sitting with us. I want you to make this perfectly clear...."

Question: Mr Mubarak, how do you foresee Egypt's relations with the Arab countries that are opposed to the peace treaty? President as-Sadat did not succeed in getting closer to the rejection front countries after the peace treaty was signed. Will you try to get close to these countries?

Answer: For my part, I cannot do anything. They severed relations with us, it was not Egypt that began severing relations. However, I believe in the principle: Let us wait and see.

Question: Will you not try to resume relations with these Arab countries?

Answer: This depends on many factors. Please, let me wait and see. I want to see what will happen in the whole world.

Question: And how do you foresee Egypt's relations with the PLO? Do you regard the PLO and Yasir 'Arafat as the representatives of the Arabs of Judaea and Samaria?

Answer: I have already told you so. You must consider as if President as-Sadat were still alive. All his concepts and views will be fulfilled. Everything President as-Sadat adopted [sentence unfinished].

Question: Will you try to meet Prime Minister Begin in the near future to set his mind at ease? Will you tell him everything remains all right?

Answer: He will be coming to the funeral....

Question: Yes, but will you have time to talk to him?

Answer: Certainly. Certainly.

Question: On political matters too?

Answer: There is no doubt about it. Well, we will not hold new contacts now, there is nothing new. Everything that was agreed upon will continue, as far as we are concerned and I think that also on Israel's part. We will merely again endorse with Begin our entire policy with him. I have stated: As-Sadat's policy continues.

Question: Have you spoken with Begin on the telephone since the assassination?

Answer: No, I have not spoken with anyone on the telephone except for those who call to convey their condolences.

Question: Has the prime minister not called you yet?

Answer: No...he sent us very good words. I know that he was a good friend of President as-Sadat. We appreciate and respect it.

At this point Husni Mubarak stopped talking and later said: "Please, convey the following to Prime Minister Menahem Begin: We are on the same line, in the same policy. There have been no changes in our policy and I undertake to carry out everything already agreed upon by President as-Sadat."

JERUSALEM ARABIC ON MUBARAK'S STATEMENT

JN082057 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 2030 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Husni Mubarak, Egyptian vice president and candidate for the presidency in Egypt, has stated that his future line is to proceed with the course of late President Anwar as-Sadat. He said that he will meet tomorrow with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

Mubarak touched on the AWACS deal between the United States and Saudi Arabia, adding that it would be strange if the United States rejected this deal.

Mubarak characterized President as-Sadat as a man with courage and high morality. He said that As-Sadat was a man who honored his word and who made sound and brave decisions. He added that As-Sadat's policy was straight forward and unequivocal.

RADIO INTERVIEWS EGYPT'S BUTRUS GHALI

TA090624 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Butrus Ghali interview by Arye Gus -- recorded on the Morning Newsreel]

[Text] [Gus] Until the early hours of dawn, hundreds of officials at the Egyptian Foreign Ministry were busy with preparations for the reception of delegations to the funeral of President Anwar as-Sadat. In the magnificent Foreign Ministry building, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali explained to the Voice of Israel the existing situation. Ghali, like all other leaders of the Egyptian state, speaks of a continuation of policy.

[Ghali -- in English] I would believe that everything will continue like during the period of President as-Sadat. Vice President Husni Mubarak has collaborated with President as-Sadat during the last years; all the team of collaborators with President as-Sadat will continue to work for the peace process. We will have our meeting concerning the tripartite negotiations, we will have our meeting concerning the withdrawal of the last part of the Sinai. The normalization will continue and, furthermore, our intention is not to stop after April 82 but to continue to work until we reach a global peace in the Middle East.

DELEGATION SELECTED TO ATTEND AS-SADAT FUNERAL

TA081915 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1910 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] The prime minister, the foreign minister, the defense minister and the interior minister will represent Israel at President as-Sadat's funeral in Cairo on Saturday. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that the decision that Ministers Shamir, Sharon and Burg join the prime minister was authorized this evening through a telephone poll of the Cabinet ministers.

The Israeli delegation will proceed on foot in the funeral procession in order to prevent the desecration of the Sabbath.

Comment on Selection

TA090819 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 9 Oct 81 pp 1, 2

[Report by political correspondent Dalya Shehori]

[Excerpt] The reason for Begin's initiative to include Ministers Sharon, Shamir and Burg in the Israeli delegation to As-Sadat's funeral is his desire to stress Israel's respect for President as-Sadat as well as Israel's adherence to continue the peace process. Perhaps Begin also wants the three ministers to be present during his expected meeting with As-Sadat's successor, Husni Mubarak.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan sent a message to the prime minister in which he expressed his regret at Anwar as-Sadat's death. Reagan also called for helping Egypt at this time and standing by it to enable it to continue carrying out As-Sadat's policy.

The evaluation was aired in Jerusalem last night that the United States would now consistently and firmly support Husni Mubarak to enable his strengthening, on the assumption that Mubarak remains loyal to As-Sadat's policy and wishes to continue relations with the United States -- if only he succeeds in establishing his rule. In this context it should be noted that Mubarak was As-Sadat's liaison in Egypt's relations with the United States and Saudi Arabia.

It was further said in Jerusalem that the announcement delivered by Husni Mubarak on Tuesday evening -- the official announcement on As-Sadat's death which also included a commitment to continue the implementation of the peace treaty -- had not only reflected his own view but expressed the position of the entire Egyptian Cabinet. In the wake of the announcement it was concluded that Egypt would make efforts to maintain As-Sadat's foreign policies regarding the United States and Israel.

EYTAN ON AFTERMATH OF AS-SADAT ASSASSINATION

TA082051 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Interview with Israeli Chief of Staff Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan by Ya'aqov Ahime'ir on 8 October in the television studio -- videotaped]

[Excerpts] [Question] I would like to discuss the most dominant event, not only of the last few days but probably also of the near future. The man who perpetrated the Yom Kippur War and the man who signed the peace treaty with Egypt [as heard], President as-Sadat, has been murdered. What is your reaction to this event?

[Answer] As-Sadat led Egypt into breaking the actual and philosophical hostility of the Arab world and signed a peace treaty with us. Regrettably enough, this man has been removed from the scene. Now, we must watch, follow and try to understand whether the great deed As-Sadat did in his lifetime will be continued by his successors. This is the situation ahead of us now. As-Sadat was a great man and one should be sorry that he left -- or rather was removed from his post -- in such a manner at a time when the peace process is at its peak. It has not yet reached its climax and all the things that must be completed in the future have not yet been fulfilled.

[Question] Sir, our talk is taking place only 24 hours after the assassination. What is your or the IDF's initial evaluation. Will the peace process continue?

[Answer] We do not have any reasons to change our attitude. We must follow events. According to statements made by Egyptian leaders, the peace process will not be affected. We must take these statements into account.

[Question] Has the IDF taken any measures in the wake of President as-Sadat's assassination?

[Answer] Perhaps this murder will have repercussions in other places, not in Egypt.

[Question] In the neighboring countries?

[Answer] In the neighboring countries. Hostile acts of terror may be encouraged as a result of the murder. Unrest may be created in other countries. We are keeping alert and closely watching likely developments.

[Question] Permit me another question on this issue. Do you believe that some countries, such as Libya or Syria, may now become more militant toward Israel?

[Answer] Such a possibility must be taken into account.

[Question] I would like to end this interview with another question. I know that immediately after President as-Sadat's death you attended a memorial ceremony for paratroops who fell in the wars. In fact, this week you attended several ceremonies for those who fell in the line of duty. In this area in which we live, in which so many unexpected changes have occurred, can a sensible person predict when the State of Israel will have peace and security?

[Answer] A sensible person cannot predict such a thing. However, this does not mean that whoever tries to predict it is not sensible. This matter is not up to us, it depends on our enemies. As far as I know -- and I think I know about this subject -- we do not have any designs beyond Eretz Yisra'el, beyond the State of Israel. The State of Israel and Zionism are definite.

It is now irrelevant who thinks what about the State of Israel because the Arabs object to the State of Israel in any form as far as one can determine from their statements and from the Palestinian Charter and from their behavior even before the establishment of the state. It does not depend on us, it is up to the Arabs. The day they decide to recognize the State of Israel, to reconcile themselves to its presence and to the existence of the Jewish people in Eretz Yisra'el the wars will stop. Since the peace treaty was signed or even since As-Sadat came to Jerusalem there have been no victims on the Egyptian front, there have been no shots or clashes. On the Lebanese border there was a war, shots were fired from the Golan Heights, attempts were made to penetrate into Israel and katyushas were fired from Jordan. This just goes to show: Egypt under As-Sadat's leadership recognized the State of Israel and signed a peace treaty -- and there were no shots thereafter. This is the model for the other borders.

[Question] Of course, you hope that the situation with Egypt will also continue in the future?

[Answer] We must hope that the Arabs will ultimately, the sooner the better, act just as Egypt did.

[Question] Sir, I thank you very much and wish you a very happy new year.

[Answer] Thank you.

SPECIAL CABINET SESSION IN MEMORY OF AS-SADAT

TA082106 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Yesterday the Cabinet held a special session and paid respect to the memory of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat. Our correspondent Yisra'el Segal reports on the Cabinet session and on the moods prevailing among the ministers regarding the future of the relations with Egypt.

[Begin videotape] [Segal] Deep shock, astonishment and real sorrow -- this is how a senior source described the mood of the Cabinet ministers when they held an extraordinary session of mourning yesterday. On the political sphere the source said: Uncertainty, fear as well as hope regarding the future of the peace process.

[Interior Minister Dr Yosef Burg] I think that whoever says anything today is rash. I do not want to be included in that definition.

[Segal] In point of fact, there are ministers who believe that such a well-planned assassination does not have deeper roots among the Egyptian people and army.

[Construction Minister David Levi] Israel's adherence to peace does not require any further proof. Anything that may or might undermine peace is certain to preoccupy all citizens.

[Segal] In contrast, there were some ministers, including senior ones, who expressed their belief that the fact that Husni Mubarak has taken over power and that a referendum will be held on Tuesday for his appointment to the presidency proves that the current regime is stable.

[Transport Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i] No, I do not think that the peace treaty was made with a personality. I think that the treaty favors Israel just as it favors Egypt and, in my opinion, it benefits the entire region. I suppose later the picture will become clearer.

[Segal] You do not foresee any developments in the wake of As-Sadat's death?

[Moda'i] No, because four or six assassins do not under any circumstances reflect the opinion of an entire nation or demostrate that somebody is backing them. For the time being, the fact notwithstanding that As-Sadat was the dynamo of the peace treaty, I do not have any grounds to believe that the Egyptian people have any second thoughts.

[Segal] Be it as it may, the Cabinet ministers agree on one thing: Israel must not be rash. It must allow Egypt to reorganize power in its custody and adhere to the peace process.

[Justice Minister Moshe Nisim] The murder gives rise to concern. However, we must also hope that Egypt, under the leadership of As-Sadat's successor, who will probably be chosen today, will adhere to peace and to the peace process.

WEST BANK: 'SATISFACTION' OVER ASSASSINATION

TA082139 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Unlike the Gaza Strip, expressions of satisfaction over As-Sadat's demise are voiced in Judaea and Samaria. AL-FAJR writes that reactions in the territories range from expressions of appreciation over the return of the Egyptian Army to the lap of the Arab nation to expressions of full happiness at As-Sadat's death. On the eve of the Yom Kippur holiday, our correspondent Gil Sadan hears some reactions in east Jerusalem.

[Begin videotape] It is hard to say that the murder of President as-Sadat fouled the festive atmosphere of the Id al-Adha holiday in east Jerusalem and the territories. As-Sadat had become the least popular leader among the Palestinians and only very few are sorry about his death.

The prevailing tone among the east Jerusalem papers: As-Sadat paid the price -- reads the AL-FAJR editorial. Paid the price for what? As-Sadat's neglect of the Palestinian people and Israel's policy against the Palestinian people. ASH-SHA'B stresses: The assassination of As-Sadat occurred 4 years after his visit to Jerusalem and 2 years after Camp David. Its main photograph is not of the murder scene but of the signing ceremony of the Camp David accords, implying that this was the fate he deserved. The rather moderate AL-QUDS carries neutral reports and determines that As-Sadat's assassination has opened a new chapter in the history of the Middle East.

Ibrahim Daqqaq, an activist of the outlawed National Guidance Committee, sits in his office in Jerusalem and says that not only As-Sadat was murdered 2 days ago.

[Daqqaq -- in English] Well, I do not think that the assassination was for the person of Mr as-Sadat as much as it was against his policy. I think that the thing which is being harmed more is the policy of Mr as-Sadat which he adopted after Camp David.

[Sadan -- in English] Now we can look at this from an historic point of view, wouldn't you give As-Sadat a credit for being a great leader?

[Daqqaq -- in English] No, I won't give him that credit and he doesn't deserve it.

[East Jerusalem dignitary Anwar Nusaybah -- in English] Well, that is for history to decide. Personally, I think he was a person who had deep convictions [words indistinct]. I think his basic weakness was that he couldn't understand that there could be other convictions which are equally, or perhaps even more so. [sentence as heard] [end videotape]

PEACE PROCESS WITH EGYPT SEEN SLOWING DOWN

TA091036 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 9 Oct 81 pp 1, 11

[Report by military correspondent Ya'aqov Erez]

[Text] Israeli estimations are that the possibility should not be ruled out that the peace process with Egypt will slow down in the wake of President Anwar as-Sadat's murder, notwithstanding the intention of the Egyptian leaders to pursue the political line taken by the late president.

According to Israeli circles, the expansion of the process may be withheld because the Egyptians may want to take more cautious and slower moves due to their apprehension about opposition elements. In any case, these circles believe, the Egyptian regime headed by President-Designate Husni Mubarak is now facing an extremist Muslim opposition which is opposed to pursuing As-Sadat's line.

According to Israeli analyses, the fact that religious fanatics succeeded in infiltrating the army ranks and operate from within -- including the infiltration of people into an army unit taking part in the parade -- gives rise to concern. This proves that they were assisted by additional elements. Still, there have been no reports that any kind of deterioration has occurred in the Egyptian Army.

The murder of President as-Sadat by fanatics might provoke a reawakening of the terrorists and the extremist Arab countries. Possible Syrian and Libyan activites should not be ruled out, if not in the next few days then at least in the upcoming weeks. The terrorists might draw a great deal of confidence from the fact that the man who made peace with Israel, Anwar as-Sadat, was killed by fanatics from within his own people.

The IDF has been following recent developments in Egypt and it has increased its alertness lest the terrorists resume their activities in the near future.

EGYPT ASKS TEMPORARY HALT TO CANAL SHIPPING

TA090816 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 0645 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Elat, 9 Oct -- The Egyptians asked Israeli authorities to refrain for the time being from sailing vessels under the Israeli flag through the Suez Canal, in view of the delicate situation generated after President as-Sadat's death. Egypt is unwilling that Israeli flags pass through the canal at this stage and, it has been learned, one of the Egyptians had become nervous. [phrase as received]. Hence, the 17 ton and 14 m long yacht (Ragah) which was about to sail from Elat to Tel Aviv on the eve of the holiday did not sail and today she will be loaded on a heavy truck for transfer to the north.

The ITIM correspondent in Elat has also learned that another yacht, called (Aden), which was scheduled to sail on the holiday eve from the Tel Aviv marina through the Suez Canal to Elat was banned from sailing by the authorities.

BORDER CROSSINGS IN SINAI TO REMAIN CLOSED

TA090751 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 9 Oct 81 p 10

[Excerpt] The border terminal at Ne'ot Sinay which was closed on Tuesday morning prior to the dramatic events in Cairo, will remain closed on both sides until Sunday 11 October. Thus, there has been no traffic between the two countries and it was impossible to receive information about what is happening on the other side of the border.

Nevertheless, the ITIM correspondent in the area, David Apel, reports that immediately after the murderous shots were fired in downtown Cairo barriers were set up on the Sinai roads, mainly near the Suez Canal and traffic between the Sinai and Egypt almost came to a standstill. Apparently, regular transport between Al-'Arish, other locations in the Sinai and Egypt stopped. Military patrols increased in Al-'Arish proper and roadblocks were reinforced in the outskirts of the city whose inhabitants were astonished by the tragic event.

FURTHER SHAMIR REMARKS ON RETURN TO ISRAEL

TA082119 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] If the peace process continues, Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai will proceed; it all depends on developments in Egypt. Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir stated this yesterday upon his return to Israel from a lengthy visit to the United States. Mr Shamir headed the Israeli delegation to the United Nations General Assembly in New York. During his stay there, he conferred with many diplomats and foreign ministers of various countries, some of which do not maintain diplomatic relations with Israel. Upon his arrival at Ben-Gurion Airport, the foreign minister spoke to our correspondent Yoram Ronen.

[Begin videotape] [Ronen] Former Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has said that the increased pro-Saudi orientation of the Reagan administration was one of the reasons for As-Sadat's collapse. Do you share this evaluation?

[Answer] I believe there are no facts on which to base such conclusions. Neither do I see a pro-Saudi orientation by the U.S. Administration. The United States is interested in close relations and cooperation. However, it is too premature to determine the real motive for the assassination, who perpetrated it and what were the motives. I believe that only after all these details are known will it be possible to draw conclusions.

[Question] In your opinion, to what degree is it possible to reconsider the pullback from the Sinai scheduled to take place in April 1982?

[Answer] The Israeli Government insists that the peace process must continue.

[Question] As one who abstained from voting in the Knesset on the Camp David accords, do you foresee any developments to justify the postponement of the pullback from the Sinai?

[Answer] The Knesset voted and made its decision. I do not believe events in Egypt serve as an excuse for altering that decision unless other developments occur causing decisive changes in the entire situation. [end videotape]

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI ATTENDS PRAYERS IN SABHAH 8 OCT

NC080851 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0730 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] The commander of the revolution this morning attended the Al-Adha prayers in the Greek Square in Sabhah, the city that set off the first spark.

Immediately afterwards, the masses of the people staged a march of love and loyalty to the revolution's commander, chanting revolutionary slogans affirming the masses' readiness to protect, defend and propagate the revolution.

Muslims throughout the cities and villages in the Jamahiriyah performed the Al-Adha prayers in the large squares, according to the sunna of the Prophet.

Muslims throughout the world today celebrate the blessed Al-Adha feast. On this occasion, we convey our warm congratulations to the sons of the Arab and Islamic nation. May God grant us all his blessings and prosperity and victory over the enemies.

ARAB PEOPLE'S CONGRESS TO DISCUSS EGYPT EVENTS

LD090146 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 1105 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] The secretary general of the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress called for an emergency meeting of the Permanent Secretariat to be held in Tripoli on the 12th of this month [Tripoli JANA in English at 0929 GMT on 9 October gives the date as 13 October] to discuss the recent events in Egypt in the light of the death sentence carried out on the traitor As-Sadat at the hands of the free Egyptians in realization of the will of the Egyptian people and the Arab nation.

The role of the Arab masses and that of its progressive national organizations in supporting and bolstering the struggle of the Arab people in Egypt against imperialism and Zionism will be defined in that emergency meeting.

LT GEN ASH-SHADHLI ADDRESSES EGYPTIAN PEOPLE

Boycott of Referendum Urged

LD082012 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland 1915 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Statement No 4 by Lt Gen Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhli, secretary general of the Egyptian National Front, addressed to the Egyptian people; date and place not given, live or recorded] -- prior to Ash-Shadhli's statement, announcer identified the station as "the Voice of Arab Egypt," even though the programming before and after the statement was broadcast had been identified as the Voice of Arab Homeland]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Great Egyptian people, the dream of mankind since the establishment of society has always been to realize true democracy. We, as a national opposition and as a national Egyptian front, having learned from our people's previous experience of our Third World, and out of our faithfulness to the simplest of rights for our people, the makers of civilization and values, have adopted democracy as a holy principle from which we will not deviate and on which we will not compromise. Whereas every citizen has the full right to express his views, one of our leading goals has always been the establishment of a parliamentary republic and all that this entails -- the election of a president of the republic by sound democratic methods.

There should be more than one candidate for the presidency, candidates should be nominated by the political forces and each candidate should have an equal opportunity through the media to talk to the people about his aims and programs. On this sound, democratic basis, the people should then play their role by casting their votes and making their selection.

The establishment of the foundation of true democracy in Egypt is at the forefront of our main goals. Therefore, the Egyptian National Front does not regard the fall of As-Sadat as the main goal. The main goal is to establish the foundation of sound democracy and build its edifice in compensation to and in fairness and faithfulness to our people who are being subjected to the ugliest forms of persecution and fascism in the name of a false democracy.

It is for this reason that we made some demands in our statement No 2 which are regarded as the first step toward true democracy, that is, the release of political detainees and the cancellation of both the state of emergency and oppressive laws. We would have liked Husni Mubarak to respond to these preliminary demands and not to follow the same old fascist course which As-Sadat followed. However, the announcement that the referendum on the presidency will take place on Tuesday, that is, this coming Tuesday, to us means the continuation of As-Sadat's regime under another name. This we reject. This is also rejected by our great Egyptian people, who have sworn neither to compromise nor to abandon their rights to a free and dignified life under sound democracy.

Our great Egyptian people, we have given Husni Mubarak the chance to correct the course and to take a serious step toward true democracy; but very regrettably, we find him following the same previous direction, the direction of fascism, oppression and denial of the simplest of the peoples' rights. This is the course which As-Sadat followed. Therefore, we clearly announce our stand to boycott the referendum.

We ask, and everyone with us who is aware of the simplest principles of democracy also asks: How can the referendum on the presidency take place less than 48 hours after the burial of the previous president? How can the referendum on the presidency take place when 5,000 of the opposition's leaders are behind bars and in detention? How can the referendum take place under emergency law which provides for the arrest of any group of more than four people? How can the referendum take place under the oppressive laws of As-Sadat, including the law of shame, the law of the press and the bar organization law?

How can the referendum on the presidency take place through the same corrupt police machinery whose conscience is dead, who are used to rigging elections and who are known all over the world for their famous results -- 99.99 percent -- to please the fascist rulers and to go along with their deviations and whims? What kind of a referendum is this? What weight does it have on the scales of true democracy? What value or respect does it have for our vigilant Egyptian people and Arab and world public opinion? A referendum which takes place under such circumstances means there is only one opinion which is imposed on the Egyptian people and the political forces opposing the regime and the entire people are not given the chance to express their opinions.

It is only natural for us to expect that this formal and mock referendum will be carried out in the same well-known method. Its result will be the same well-known result -- 99.99 percent -- regardless of whether the people go to the polls or not, regardless of whether they agree or not. It is truely a mockery which deserves nothing but a boycott. Therefore, we appeal to our vigilant Egyptian people to boycott the mockery of the referendum. It is a null and void referendum.

Our masses shall not take part in this mockery which expresses the regime's rdicule of true democracy and of the people. Our people will not agree to take part in mockeries, nor will they agree to be ridiculed. They will not be pleased with those who trifle with their rights and who reject the simplest of these people's rights to a free and dignified life. May the peace and blessing of God be with you.

Delegations to Funeral Warned

LD090214 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 0015 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Statement No 5 by Lt Gen Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhli, secretary general of the Egyptian National Front, addressed to the Egyptian people; date and place not given; live or recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our great Egyptian people: At these decisive hours and moments in which you are writing the history of Egypt and in which you have decided to wipe from its face the sadness of treason and the dust of abasement and loss so that the face of Egypt may glow once again and appear happy and proud;

In these days when the eyes of the entire Arab nation and the world are being cast on the heroic Egyptian people while they are making their ascending move;

In these days and in the midst of these fateful events we would like all to know the simplest of facts and the first axiom of the historic movement of our great people -- by this we mean in particular that this people, whose free men made their victorious leap which put an end to the head of treason, did not destroy the tryrant in order to afterwards accept the continuation of his deviated policy. Our great people did not strike at the head of treason so that this successor could resume his march and continue along his path.

We have tried to give Husni Mubarak the opportunity to correct the path and abandon the policy of fascism and treason. We said that the fall of As-Sadat is not the main aim; the main aim is to abolish fascism and realize true democracy by releasing the political detainees and abolishing the state of emergency and the persecution laws.

But Husni Mubarak has preferred to proceed along As-Sadat's path. So it was inevitable that a confrontation would take place between the people and the new dictatorial leadership. This is because it is inevitable that the people will resist those who disregard it and do not learn from As-Sadat's death and who decide to continue to muzzle and oppress the people and falisfy the people's will.

Here, in such a situation, it is necessary and we deem it our duty to advise the foreign countries not to send their delegations to participate in the funeral procession of Anwar as-Sadat as it will be impossible in an atmosphere of tension and the escalating confrontation between the people and the fascist authority to provide for the safety of these delegations.

The Egyptian National Front announces in this connection that it will not be responsible for the safety of any foreign delegation participating in As-Sadat's funeral. We warn the foreign delegations against participating in the funeral of the murdered tyrant.

Long live the struggle of the great Egyptian people! Freedom and victory for our struggling people! Peace and the blessings of God be upon you!

EGYPTIAN FREE OFFICERS TO FINISH WORK OF 6 OCT

LD081312 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 1138 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Unscheduled broadcast]

[Text] Brothers, worshippers performing prayers in Alexandria have called for the liquidation of the remnants of traitors and enemies of the Arab nation, the remnants of the followers of slain As-Sadat. Such a call was also repeated by the sons of the Arab Egyptian people in the south of Egypt and in the Canal Zone where its men resisted in the face of the tripartite aggression and in the 1973 war.

In addition, the Free Officers have reaffirmed in a communique secretly distributed to the worshippers and to all the corps of the armed forces that they will finish what they began on 6 October, the everlasting day when they avenged the dignity of the armed forces, the Arab Egyptian people and the Arab nation.

EGYPTIANS CALLED ON TO TAKE VARIOUS ACTIONS

Take Arms, Seize Radio

LD081329 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 1259 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Unscheduled broadcast]

[Excerpt] Our great Arab people of Egypt, Egypt, Egypt of the Nile: The Nile has overflowed; its volcano has erupted, its people and its army have moved and risen. Risen, you great people of Egypt! You sons of Egypt, move forward with all your strength; seize arms from everywhere, everywhere! The time has come for you to take revenge against those who muffled your voices and chained you with humiliation and slavery. Rise, you sons of our great people! Take over the radio, your radio! Let us hear your voice, the voice we have been missing. Let us hear from Cairo radio calls for freedom, calls for revolution.

Rise Against Regime Remnants

LD081522 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 1359 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Unscheduled broadcast]

[Excerpts] Valiant people of Egypt, peasants, honorable workers of Egypt, militant students, revolutionary officers and soldiers of Egypt: the responsibility for deciding the fate of the struggle between you and the remnants of the As-Sadat regime shaken by the courageous, telling blow of the vanguards of your army, this responsibility makes it imperative for you to rise as one, so that the revolutionary action may be completed.

The vestiges of the agents from the regime's remnants are trying to reassemble today what remains of their forces, calling for the help of their imperialist and Zionist supporters. They are once again and blantantly plundering the revolutionary gains realized by the heroes that have executed the sentence of the Arab people by executing traitor Anwar as-Sadat. You struggling sons of Egypt must smash their treacherous schemes. Your duty, you noblemen of Egypt, militants and freemen, is to chop off the hands that are now trying to press ahead with the march of treason, surrender and subservience. The right, the entire right to power, is yours.

Follow Arab Heritage

LD081646 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 1555 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Unscheduled broadcast]

[Text] Masses of our great Egyptian people, sons of the immortal Nile Valley, you who fought all of the colonial invading forces and who destroyed the bastions of the corrupt reactionary monarchy, you sons of the Nasirite July Revolution which resorted to Egypt its (?pure) Arab heritage: The remnants of As-Sadat's treacherous regime which returned Egypt to the times of regionalism, subservience and colonialism are today trying to disfigure the magnificance of your revolutionary surge. They are trying to delude themselves into thinking that they are capable of taking control of matters. They are trying to suggest this through the U.S. imperialist, through Zionist demonstrations and by the presence of those who contributed to catching Egypt in their nets at the funeral of the corpse of the traitor who was cut down by your sons' shots of freedom.

We say that they are trying to suggest that the matter is nothing more than an individual act. In reality, it is bigger and greater than this; it is a true implementation of your popular sentence and the sentence of your Arab nation against treachery, submission, agency and capitulation. It is a real embodiment of a popular revolutionary deed determined to continue until Egypt returns to the way you want it and to the way 'Abd an-Nasir wanted it: Arab, free, dignified, honorable and steadfast -- a bastion of and for revolution, the ground for freedom and the free.

Free Political Detainees

LD082000 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 1940 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] We received the following report a short while ago from the Voice of Arab Egypt: Political detainees thrown by the traitor As-Sadat into Al-Qal'ah prison before his death rebelled inside the prison when they learned of his death. Police forces opened fire on the revolutionary detainees inside the prison. The Voice of Arab Egypt called on the Egyptian masses to march on prisons and detention centers in Egypt and free political detainees who oppose the path of treason and capitulation.

COMMENTARY ON MEANING OF AS-SADAT ASSASSINATION

LD081556 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 1217 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The execution of the death sentence by shooting of the traitor As-Sadat by a group of [words indistinct] from the great Egyptian Army who believe in their Arabism and in Islam, has brought back respect to the Egyptian and Arab revolutionary forces. It has decisively confirmed that the will of the people stems from the will of God which is unbeatable. The lifespan of treachery is brief; the state of falsehood is short; and the state of right is eternal. The execution of the traitor As-Sadat makes us pause at this grave revolutionary event to understand its meaning and to avoid any negative points which could result from not absorbing this event.

First, the execution of As-Sadat must be understood as essentially an expression of the anger and rejection by the Egyptian Arab masses and the national progressive forces of As-Sadat's treacherous policy, the policy of Camp David, and lolling in the lap of imperialism and Zionism.

Second, the Egyptian people expressed their stands and views in the incidents of 18-19 January 1977, which were crushed by the fascist and dictatorial bullets. They also expressed their view in the stands of the national and leftwing opposition groups and religious forces which included the center, the right and the leftwing, and against which as-Sadat waged the widest campaign of fascist repression. Ultimately, on 6 September 1981, he threw thousands of intellectuals, professors, party leaders, authors and journalists into prison.

Third, when the path was closed to the Egyptian people, they could find no other way but to use weapons. But this was not an indivudual act; it was an expression of a people's movement against the treacherous course represented by As-Sadat and his regime. Consequently, the killing of As-Sadat must mean the destruction of the whole treacherous and capitulation policy which he expressed since his deviation (?from the Arab line), his visit to occupied Jerusalem and the signing of the Camp David accords with the Zionist enemy.

Fourth, in the light of all this, the living forces and the masses of Egyptian people who executed As-Sadat are now seriously working to prevent the emergence of a new As-Sadat who would hand out all kinds of torture and indignation to the Egyptian people, and who would banish and falsify their will (?by being given) artificial legality in public opinion. The sword of decision is the political line and not merely the name of the personality.

Fifth, the Egyptian Arab people, as they shoulder the responsibility of reform and development, are required to work with all means to (?crush) the Camp David accords and the Sinai agreements, because the Egyptian people have no connection with these treacherous agreements which were a departure from all laws and values in Egypt. So, when As-Sadat was executed and the hand that signed those agreements was cut off with bullets, the edifice that was built on nothing became nothing. However, this does not apply to the Egyptian people who cling to the Islamic role of Arab Egypt.

Sixth, the execution of the traitor As-Sadat has given Egypt and all the political forces and leaderships in it the opportunity to shoulder their responsibilities in order to:

A. Bring Egypt back to Arabism and its liberational role;
B. Resume relations with the Arabs instead of with imperialism and Zionism, returning to work according to the charter of the Federation of Arab Republics, realizing the union with the Jamahiriyah and returning to the Arab League;
C. Shoulder its national and pan-Arab and world responsibilities after the collapse of the Camp David accords.

Seventh: The Egyptian people have proved they are faithfull to their Arab and Islamic values and that they do not submit to an oppressor or an enemy. Consequently, the execution of As-Sadat is an open confrontation with all the enemies with whom As-Sadat aligned himself. Therefore, the soil of Egypt must not again be defiled by the presence of the criminal executioner Begin, who now is preparing to cling to the position occupied by Zionism in Egypt. If Begin goes to Egypt, the Egyptian people who settled accounts with As-Sadat know how to settle accounts with the war criminal Begin and to tear his rotten corpse apart.

Eighth: The end of As-Sadat is the inevitable end of all traitors and of those who renege on the will of the people. It is the natural outcome of the laws and the science of revolution, and the inevitable triumph of the people's will. The free people earlier tore apart the corpses of traitors and agents. This was the fate of King Abdallah, of Nuri as-Sa'id and of other traitors and agents.

Ninth: It is important to explain here today that the Libyan Arab people who, together with their fraternal brethren the Egyptian people, suffered by challenging As-Sadat's treachery, today stand together with the Egyptian people and are prepared to bury all hostilities and to unite in the march for the aims of the Arab nation. The code of struggle obliges us to say that the brother leader of the revolution who, at the head of the progressive pan-Arab struggle, confronted the treachery of As-Sadat, has always been strongly confident about the struggle of the Egptian people and admired their creative initiative because of his faith in the masses and the Arab nation, and because of his awareness of the cause of revolutions and of historic inevitability.

Tenth: Egypt now is at the crossroads. In front of it is the wide open door, through the execution of As-Sadat, for its return to the Arab nation and to its pan-Arab progressive role. If this door should close then there is no other way than to continue along the path of revolutionary violence and to use weapons to solve the problems of Egypt and the Arab nation.

With all our hearts we wish for Egypt to be led by one who, with awareness, will understand (?its circumstance) and will work to spare it the profound dangers to which it will definitely be led if the peaceful paths opened by the transfer of power to the pan-Arab progressive forces, which would restore Egypt to its natural role, are closed to it.

May the Lord have mercy on Egypt and on the people of Egypt.

DETAILS OF VIOLENT ACTION IN CAIRO, ASYUT

NC082209 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 2130 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] The armed battles waged by Egyptian commandos moved to the heart of Cairo at 2030 tonight, Al-Jamahiriyah time. The commando groups were able to occupy a police post in the most crowded area of the Egyptian capital. The REUTER correspondent adds that additional regular police forces were rushed to the area where the fighting is taking place.

In an urgent dispatch from Asyut quoting eyewitnesses, commandos equipped with machineguns who have taken control of Asyut have overcome the police force and seized police uniforms before proceeding to other areas.

The general hospital in Asyut announced at 2030 tonight, Al-Jamahiriyah time, that all doctors have been summoned to deal with the flow of injured persons. According to an urgent dispatch, many killed and wounded have not been moved to the city's general hospital.

An official of the Egyptian regime [name indistinct] has admitted that the special forces parachuted into Asyut failed in their task. He said that street battles are continuing in the midst of the darkness wrapping Asyut.

In a statement tonight, the Egyptian interior minister admitted that battles have broken out in Asyut. It said that the battles resulted in some being killed and wounded.

The battles in Asyut continued fiercely tonight after a large commando group equipped with machineguns managed to occupy the police command headquarters in the city and tightened their control on other strategic areas. According to an urgent dispatch, a large number of police and others were killed during the armed attack the fedayeen carried out this morning. Bodies still lay in the streets and in front of the governorate headquarters. First aid men were unable to reach them.

JANA Battle Update

LD091008 Tripoli JANA in English 0916 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 9 Oct (JANA) -- Armed battles broke out in Egypt at dawn yesterday, and the fiercest battles went on in Asyut, lower Egypt [as received]. The French news agency reported that groups of 2 fedayeen armed with machine guns stormed many strategic positions in Asyut. It added that many of them managed to occupy the police headquarters.

The armed battles were going on till dawn 4:30 pm Jamahiriyah time. The agency added that the regime's forces failed to counter the attackers in their daring offensive towards their objectives.

An urgent news from Cairo reported that the fedayeen groups were still in control of the situation in Asyut and still firing at the police forces to defend the vital positions they occupied. These armed battles in Asyut and other Egyptian towns are the first since As-Sadat was killed last Tuesday at the hands of Egypt's free men and its heroic armed forces.

A state of emergency has been imposed on Egypt since 4 pm last Tuesday.

Power Stations Destroyed

LD090840 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0800 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo: According to an urgent dispatch received by JANA a few minutes ago, Egyptian fedayeen destroyed two power stations, the first in (Khazandar) and the second in Mulukhiyah in the Shubra area.

Last night the fedayeen in a daring operation blew up the large bus station in Shubra.

Changes in Funeral Plans

LD090321 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 0015 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Changes have been introduced in the As-Sadat funeral arrangements owing to the explosive situation in Egypt following an attack on Asyut by many groups of fedayeen armed with machineguns and the seizure of all strategic areas there and the spread of these battles to the heart of Cairo yesterday evening.

London radio, quoting a spokesman for the Egyptian republican palace, said that the funeral prayers will be performed at a small mosque at the military hospital instead of the mosque situated near the place where As-Sadat was killed. The radio added that the prayers will be attended only by relatives and close friends of As-Sadat.

EGYPTIAN MASSES EXPECTED TO 'FINISH OFF' REGIME

LD090733 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 0530 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] News reports from Egypt confirm that today, Friday, will be a decisive day in the streets of Egypt for liquidating the remnants of the lackey As-Sadat's regime. The international media expect Egypt today will witness an escalation of the popular revolution which has now spread to most parts of Egypt. It is known that the popular revolution has spread over Alexandria, Cairo, Asyut and the rest of the other towns.

The observers expect on the basis of the information received from the Egyptian capital that the masses of the Egyptian people; workers, peasants and students, will come out in a raging demonstration following the Friday prayer to finish off the remnants of the regime in order to crush it and seize the reins of authority.

Reports say the students and intellectuals are preparing to seize the broadcasting station and the media in order to run them in a popular way and make the voice of Egypt heard through them. An eyewitness said that the remnants of the falling regime have started preparing to escape and seek sancturary in the embassy of the Zionist enemy and other foreign embassies.

EGYPTIAN, SUDANESE MILITARY OFFICERS CLASH

LD082126 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2058 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] Violent clashes took place between the Egyptian forces in Sudan, which were joined by units of the Sudanese Army from all corps, and forces of the Numayri regime. Reliable sources have stated that the clashes began with fistfights between officers of the Egyptian forces who were ordering their units to move immediately to Egypt and security officers of the As-Sadat regime and others in the Numayri apparatus. The two sides then began to use pistols. The situation exploded when officers of the Egyptian Army stationed in the Sudan announced that they knew that they had been banished from Egypt because As-Sadat feared them. They said they now want to return to their country and join their people.

Security elements as well as military personnel of the Numayri regime then objected. This objection led to a clash during which many were killed and injured. Latest reports say that Sudan's Government has not been able to stop the clashes and that this situation constitutes a disturbing burden on the Numayri regime, especially because the forces of the Sudanese Army have joined the Egyptian forces and exacerbated the situation by clashing with Numayri's followers.

MOROCCO

KING HASSAN SENDS CONDOLENCES ON AS-SADAT DEATH

Telephones Mubarak

LD062334 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] As soon the news of President as-Sadat's death reached His Majesty King Hassan II, he telephoned Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak. The monarch had a conversation with Husni Mubarak in which his majesty expressed his condolences and asked Husni Mubarak to convey his condolences and sentiments to the late president's family. His majesty hoped the fraternal Egyptian people will overcome the difficulties at this stage with the patience for which it is known.

Message to Abu Talib

LD082154 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] His Majesty King Hassan II has sent a cable to his excellency the acting president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Sufi Abu Talib, in which he says:

Excellency, we have learned with sorrow of the assassination of President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat. We and the Moroccan people share the deep grief which has stricken the people of the fraternal Arab Republic of Egypt. President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat was assassinated on the day on which the Egyptian nation marks the anniversary of the glorious Ramadan war.

We are convinced that history will record on its pages that this war, which allowed the Moroccan soldier to sacrifice himself willingly side by side with his Egyptian brother, has put an end to the myth of the impossibility of defeating the enemy. It allowed the Arab nation to regain its legitimate dignity and honor and has opened for it the doors of glory. We pray to Almighty God to grant the fraternal Egyptian people, in these trying circumstances, patience and steadfastness and to grant the deceased His mercy. Please, your excellency the president, accept our feelings of esteem.

[Signed] Hassan II, king of Morocco

TUNIS

AS-SADAT'S DEATH, GOVERNMENT ACTIONS REPORTED

LD081808 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Yesterday evening, Mr Husni Mubarak, Egyptian vice president, announced over the radio and television the death of President as-Sadat. Mr Mubarak added that Mr Sufi Abu Talib, the People's Assembly speaker, was appointed interim president in accordance with the Egyptian Constitution. Mr Husni Mubarak retains the post of vice president. Cairo radio said Mr Husni Mubarak was appointed -- by a presidential decree -- as supreme commander of the Egyptian Armed Forces.

The vice president announced that in accordance with the provisions of the Egyptian Constitution, general elections to elect a new president would be held within 60 days. He added that Egypt would continue its efforts to realize peace in the Middle East, explaining that Egypt honored all international treaties, and in particular the peace treaty which was concluded during As-Sadat's era. The interim Egyptian President Sufi 'Abu Talib declared a state of emergency for the country, explaining in the presidential decree that the state of emergency would be for 1 year. The interim president issued a number of decrees; the first appointing Mr Husni Mubarak vice president; the second provides for the prime minister and ministers to continue in their posts and to assume the duties and tasks entrusted to them at present; the third summons the People's Assembly for an extraordinary session this morning, Wednesday, to look into: establishing the vacancy of the presidency as a result of the death of President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat; exercising the assembly's constitutional authority to nominate a president; choosing two deputy speakers of the People's Assembly; the declaration of a 1 year state of emergency.

The Egyptian Council of Ministers declared a 40-day mourning period. The Egyptian minister of the interior warned against the organization of demonstrations or gatherings for any reason. He advised the Egyptian people to abide by the decision to declare a state of emergency in the country. The Political Bureau of the Egyptian Democratic National Party, which has 80 percent of the seats of parliament, decided yesterday to nominate Vice President Mr Husin Mubarak for the presidency.

It was learned yesterday from the Egyptian capital that the funeral of President as-Sadat would take place on Saturday. The Egyptian Foreign Ministry has taken all the necessary measures to inform foreign governments of the date of the funeral.

Following the death of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat there were numerous reactions East and West; these included the statement made by Arab League Secretary General Chadli Klibi, who is currently in New York. He expressed the hope that the Egyptian people would be successful in overcoming all the difficulties facing them so as to restore to Egypt its great and effective pan-Arab role within the Arab family.

A member of the Irish press delegation accompanying the Irish defense minister said that the latter received slight injuries as a result of a bullet which hit him in the face during the attack. The Belgian ambassador in Cairo was hit by two bullets, one in the arm and one in the lung.

CAMEROON

OAU SPONSORED SYMPOSIUM ENDS IN YAOUNDE

AB081946 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1830 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Participants at the OAU-sponsored conference between Africa and its partners of the international community have agreed on a common position to take at the forthcoming summit meeting in Mexico between rich and poor nations. Ending a 3-day international symposium in Yaounde yesterday, delegates agreed to emphasize and denounce external obstacles to the economic growth of the Third World.

The symposium also agreed on a number of Third World grievances to be put forth at the North-South summit. These include the raising of African grain reserves to a maximum of 10 million tons and increasing assistance to agricultural development. Other recommendations included the restructuring of the pricing system of raw materials which should be realigned with the cost of living and the easing of Africa's dependence on western science and technology by mastering traditional science.

ZAIRE

10 OCTOBER DECLARED DAY OF MOURNING FOR AS-SADAT

AB081816 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1648 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Kinshasa, 8 Oct (AZAP) -- Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, the MPR founding chairman and president of the republic, will be represented at the funeral services of President Anwar as-Sadat by Citizen Nzondomyo Adokpe Lingo, the president of the Legislative Council. He leaves Kinshasa tomorrow for Cairo at the head of an important delegation.

On the other hand, Saturday, October 10, has been declared a national day of mourning over all the Republic of Zaire from 0600 to 1800 following the Egyptian president's death.

NSINGA UDJUU APPOINTED FIRST STATE COMMISSIONER

AB081616 Paris AFP in French 1348 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Kinshasa, 8 Oct (AFP) -- Nsinga Udjuu was appointed on Thursday as the first state commissioner (prime minister) and the executive secretary of the MPR --the only party. This was announced on Thursday, early afternoon by Zairian radio.

Mr Nsinga, who has succeeded himself, will be assisted at the level of the Executive Council -- government -- by Vunduawe Te Pemako who was appointed deputy first state commissioner, and at the level of the party executive by Mr Tshibwabwe who has been appointed deputy executive secretary of the party.

According to the radio, the composition of both the Executive Council and the Executive Committee of the party will be made known on Friday.

It is to be recalled that the members of these two bodies tendered their resignations on Wednesday following the MPR Central Committee's decision to merge the functions of the first state commissioner and the executive secretary.

LESOTHO

LLA FORCES FIRE ON MASERU POLICE HEADQUARTERS

AB081546 Paris AFP in French 1504 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Johannesburg, 8 Oct (AFP) -- Some soldiers of the Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA) opened fire on Wednesday night on the headquarters of the Lesotho para-military police in Maseru, the Johannesburg STAR stated.

According to the South African evening newspaper, a series of explosions were heard in Maseru, capital of this small kingdom enclaved in South Africa, between 0100 and 0300 on Thursday. The STAR stated that a Basuto Government source was believed to have said unofficially that the shooting came from South African territory. Observers note that Maseru stands on the eastern bank of the Caledon River which forms the natural border between the Orange Free State -- a South African province -- and Lesotho; the city is just a few hundred meters from South Africa.

In the past Lesotho had often accused South Africa of closing its eyes to LLA activities, and even of helping it. These allegations have, however, always been denied by Pretoria.

Mortar Attack Confirmed

AB081659 Paris AFP in French 1551 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Maseru (Lesotho), 8 Oct (AFP) -- Radio Lesotho affirmed Thursday afternoon that the headquarters of Lesotho's paramilitary police in Maseru was shelled, attacked by mortars and subjected to automatic gunfire Wednesday night.

According to the radio, thus unmistakable attack took place at 0145 (local time) and the shots came from South Africa. Radio Lesotho explained that a protest note has been sent to Pretoria stipulating that Lesotho holds South Africa entirely responsible for acts committed from South African territory.

SOUTH AFRICA

SOUTH AFRICAN MINISTER ON LESOTHO PROTEST NOTE

LD090525 Johannesburg International Service in English 0400 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] The South African minister of foreign affairs, Mr Roelof Botha, has confirmed that his government has received a note from the Lesotho Government about alleged attacks from South Africa.

Mr Botha said neither the South African police nor the defense force had had any knowledge of any attack against Lesotho. The relevant South African authorities had been asked to investigate the allegations.

Earlier, Radio Lesotho alleged that South Africa had attacked the barracks of the paramilitary unit in Maseru early yesterday morning. It said [word indistinct] had seen that the attack had come from south of the border. Lesotho has informed the South African Government that the alleged attack had been referred to the UN Security Council.

Mr Botha said that the South African Government would welcome an impartial investigation into the unstable conditions in Lesotho. In particular, it would welcome an investigation into the reason why [words indistinct]. Mr Botha said he was sorry that the Lesotho Government could not give attention to the development of the country.